The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9078.—VOL. LV. | FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Rose Cottage, Randwick, the wife of Mr. Frederick Mellin Hill, late of Warrigo, Narren River, Queensland, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, 157, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. F. Fahey, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at her temporary residence, 347, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of Mr. T. Cooper, M.L.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Woolnough, Wesleyan minister, J. Stone, shipmaster, of Sydney, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. John Facey, Glebe.

On the 27th instant, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, assisted by the Rev. G. King, Albert Norton, of Rodd's Bay, Queensland, to Harriet Maria, daughter of the late Frederick Deacon, Esq., of Quorndon, Leicestershire, England.

DEATH.

Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Bridget Farraher, relict of the late Mr. Murty Farraher, who died, fortified with the holy rites of her Church, on the 5th of June, at her residence, Bellambi, aged 75 years. Sweet Jesus, have mercy on her.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
STEAM to ENGLAND and NEW YORK, via PANAMA.
in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York.
The screw steamship RUAHINE, 1503 tons register, 450 horse power, T. S. Beal, commander, is appointed to leave Sydney for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N.Z., on MONDAY, July 1st, at 3 p.m., with her Majesty's Mails.
Passengers, specie, and goods booked to Panama, New York, and Southampton.
First class passengers are allowed 336 lbs., or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured. All excess to be paid for as measurement goods without primage.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
The public are informed that the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company issue RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for TWELVE MONTHS.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.
Shippers are respectfully informed that, from this date, a general Reduction of 10 per cent will be made from the present table of freights, and an additional discount of 5 per cent. upon prompt cash payments.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 27th June.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The departure of the steamship LADY YOUNG, for BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, is unavoidably postponed until MONDAY, 1st July, at 5 p.m.
The vessel is now alongside the Company's Wharf receiving cargo.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.
SHIPPERS TO and from BRISBANE, WIDE BAY, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON are informed that this Company now makes a reduction of 10 per cent. from the present rates of freight, with an additional reduction of 5 per cent., in cases where the freight is paid at the time of shipment.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE to SHIPPERS to and from the PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.
On or about the first day of AUGUST, the A. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Tinonee will run between ROCKHAMPTON and the above Ports. SHIPPERS are therefore informed that goods can be shipped to and from the above places by any of this Company's steamships via Rockhampton.
For further particulars apply to
FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, To-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Alexandra, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 30.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, To-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO MANNING RIVER.—Diamantina, To-morrow, Saturday, at 3 p.m. Freight on maize, 1s 6d per bag. All freight payable in Sydney.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, This afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Telegraph, Wednesday afternoon, at 5. At reduced rates of freight.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Monday, 8th July, at 5 p.m. At reduced rates of freights.
TO ROCKHAMPTON direct.—Saxonia, This afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5. At reduced rates of freights.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Monday, 15th July, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Thursday, 4th July. At reduced rates of freights.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS until the 13th July, inclusive:—
From Sydney to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.; MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE), MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6 30 a.m.; CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE and N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamships.—For GRAFTON, the SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, TO-MORROW, 29th instant, at 8 p.m.; the HELEN M'GREGOR, on TUESDAY next, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner WEST HARTLEY, running in conjunction with the river steamer NAUTILUS, on WEDNESDAY, at 5 p.m. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING on MONDAY next. W. DALTON, King-street.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.5, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12 & 4.30.

AGENORIA, for SHELLHARBOUR, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

NANBUCKRA RIVER.—Schooner NANBUCKRA. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE and the Macleay, the FLYING FISH. O'Dowd and Co., Commercial Wh.

FOR PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner SARAH NICOLL, now receiving cargo Market Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The schooner COMMERCE sails TO-MORROW.
Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR BALLINA, Richmond River.—The schooner Janet Dixon sails This Evening. W. WRIGHT.

VICTORIA, for MACLEAY, Kempsey, and Warneton. Freight, &c., apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

ESTHER, for WINGHAM, Manning River, on SATURDAY. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

TWEED RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooners PILOT and SWALLOW. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR BAFFLE CREEK direct.—The schooner JULIA will sail for the above port on SATURDAY next. For freight apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kembla, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, 11 a.m.

STEAM TO PORT STEPHENS.—The BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY next, and every Monday, from the Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, THIS MORNING, and next THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock.
Cabin, 12s. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Freight at reduced rates.
Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c.
The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET, or YSABEL, daily, from the PATENT SLIP WHARF:—
To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.
To RYDE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3 (4.15 to Tarban), 5, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—6 50, 8 50, 11; 1, 3, and 5.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40, 1.40, 3 40, 5.40 p.m.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 8 45, 9 45, 12, 2, 4, and 6 p.m.
From HUNTER'S HILL—15 minutes after leaving Gladesville. Calling at COCKATOO when required.
FARES: Between Sydney and Parramatta—Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; (children, 6d each, single or return ticket).
Sydney and Gladesville—Return cabin, 1s 6d; steerage, 1s.
STEAM PACKETS for EXCURSIONS, &c.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON, BROAD SOUND, AND PORT MACKAY.—The regular trader PRIMA DONNA, R. A. Cook, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—Only VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper brig WOODLARK, J. Ruder, commander, will be despatched in lieu of the KATE, and will commence loading at once.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR FIJI and TONGA.—Barque CAMDEN will sail in or about 14 days. Shippers will oblige by making their engagements at once.
T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR S. S. ISLANDS, calling at FEEJEES, NAVIGATORS, WALLIS, TONGATABOO, and NORFOLK, in above order.—☞ The clipper schooner JASON, G. Kelly, master, now fast loading, will clear on SATURDAY next. Shippers will please complete their shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The regular trader MAGELLAN CLOUD, Captain Milne, will be despatched on the 10th July. For freight or passage, apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

THE BARQUE ADELIDA, for SAN FRANCISCO.—Passengers by this vessel are requested to MEET THIS MORNING, at the office of the American Consul, H. H. Hall, Esq., 432, George-street, to sign the necessary documents, and Mr. Robert King will be in attendance to receive the balance of the passage money. Two cabin and two family berths, and seven berths in the steerage disengaged.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The first-class barque OLIVER CUTTS, 1100 tons burthen. This fine vessel is now laid on, and will sail with passengers and freight about 15th JULY.
People are kindly invited on board to inspect the ship, and for further information, at Healy and Harper's Dock.

FOR LONDON.
THE BEN LOMOND.
FOR NOVEMBER SALES.
This fine ship will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply, on board, to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ANGLO-INDIAN, for LONDON.—A STEAMER will go from Circular Quay, from opposite the Custom-house, during THIS DAY, and until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 29th instant, to embark passengers with their baggage.
The vessel will be towed to sea on SATURDAY, 29th instant.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, the favourite passenger ship BLACKWALL, 1100 tons, P. K. Hancock, R.N.R., commander, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall. The accommodations for all classes of passengers are of a most superior description, and she carries an experienced surgeon.
Rates from Melbourne:—
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second cabin, £30
Third cabin, £18 to £20
Steerage, £16.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

BARQUE SUMMER CLOUD.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES for Duguid's Wharf, and pay freight to Captain SKELTON, on board.

FOR SALE.—☞ A SCHOONER carrying 130 tons, on draft of 8 feet. Well found in sails and ground tackle. Goes to sea without ballast, and in all respects a most desirable craft for the coasting or New Zealand trade.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—237 Cases CHAMPAGNE ex City of Adelaide, from Melbourne.—Consignees will please take delivery TO DAY, to save further expense. The goods are now lying on this wharf at their risk.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 28th June, 1867.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to take about 150 tons cargo to Melbourne Wharf. R. TOWNS and CO.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS, for San Francisco, Bombay, and Calcutta. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED, to CHARTER, for Shanghai, a VESSEL, 700 tons, to load at Sydney or Newcastle. JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

MASONIC.—District Grand Lodge, E.C.—The Adjourned MEETING of the abovenamed Lodge will be held at the Hall, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock prompt. Officers, W.M.'s, Past Masters, and Wardens are requested to attend.
By order of the District Grand Master,
JOHN A. MATHEW, District Grand Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of members of the above Club, to propose candidates, will be held in the Club Room, at Tattersall's, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.
By Order of the Committee,
BUCHAN THOMSON, Sec.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The adjourned MEETING of Shareholders, held yesterday at Mr. HUNTLEY'S office, will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at same place, to receive and consider report of deputation.
A full attendance of all shareholders is particularly requested.

SYDNEY YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—Committee will please meet in the vestry of the Phillip-street Church, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. G. H. REID, Hon. Sec., pro tem.

BRICKMASTERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A Monthly MEETING of the above will be held THIS EVENING, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Newtown, at half past 7. JOSEPH ASHTON, Secretary.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Primitive Methodist Church, Kent-street, THIS EVENING. Chair to be taken at half-past 7, by S. Callighan, Esq. The meeting will be enlivened with recitations and singing by the choir.

N. S. W. INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.—Weekly Meeting this evening, Temperance Hall, 8 o'clock. P. R. HOLDSWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

SUGAR GROWING AND MANUFACTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Gentlemen taking an interest in, and willing to join an effort to foster the above industry, are invited to attend a Public MEETING, to be held THIS DAY, the 28th instant, in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Bridge-street, at 2 o'clock.
The Hon. W. FORSTER, M.P., has kindly consented to preside.
Sydney, June 26. W. H. DELOITTE.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN CARMICHAEL, and any of the crew or passengers of the schooner OSPREY, which arrived at Melbourne in July, 1854, from Glasgow, are particularly requested to forward their names and addresses to Mr. JOHN MACKENZIE, Post Office, Sydney. Sydney, 27th June, 1867.

MR. WARREN, from Mauritius,—call on H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MR. HARGRAVE, druggist, is requested to call at the Herald Office for a letter, this morning.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY AND THE BENEVOLENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The inhabitants of Windsor and the Hawkesbury district appeal once more to you for assistance. We are involved in ruin—ruin, wide spread and devastating, exceeding in many degrees the calamity of June, 1864.
The flood has reached 15 feet 6 inches higher than that of "the great flood," and 64 feet above the ordinary level of the river. Some 500 houses are under water; lives have been lost; houses, cattle, hay, corn, poultry, furniture, &c., either destroyed or swept away.
The loss is incalculable. The people are beggared. The town of Windsor has suffered much, only a small part barely escaping; the inhabitants, with hundreds of others, who had sought refuge have been for some days huddled together on a narrow belt of land, hourly expecting the waters to cover the whole township.
Hundreds of men, women, and children are "houseless, homeless, and hungry," and but for help afforded by neighbours must have perished.
The distress extends some fifty miles down the river, and a steamer has been this morning despatched to their aid, with flour, bread, and beef.
A little help has been kindly rendered by Government, but looking at the number of sufferers the committee fear that unless liberal help comes at once, their means will be totally inadequate to meet the emergency.
Signed on behalf of the Flood Relief Committee.
Contributions in money, flour, beef, bread, blankets, and clothing, are earnestly intreated.
WILLIAM DEAN, Hon Sec.
N. NUGENT, Esq., Bank of New South Wales, Windsor, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.
P.S.—The committee return thanks to Mr. Pritchard, of Sydney, for a large supply of bread and biscuit.

FLOODS RELIEF.—In order to facilitate the collection of CLOTHING that any one may be desirous of sending for distribution amongst the sufferers, our carters have instructions to receive anywhere bundles or parcels, or they can be forwarded to our office, where they will be dealt with as the Relief Committee shall direct.
Upon receipt of a note intimating where parcels are waiting, they will be sent for.
P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

FLOODS AT MAITLAND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS in Money or Clothing of any kind will be received and forwarded by the undersigned for the distressed poor of Maitland, who are houseless, and their children suffering from whooping cough and measles.
Aid is earnestly solicited, as hundreds of families have had to leave their homes, and great destitution and misery prevail. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—A MEETING of the Committee of the Flood Relief Fund will be held THIS DAY, (Friday), at the Exchange, at 11 o'clock precisely, at which all members are invited to be present.
W. HANSON, Honorary Secretary.

FLOODS' RELIEF.—SURRY HILLS.—All Ladies residing in the district willing to assist by concerted action in procuring and making up CLOTHING for the families of the sufferers by the recent Floods, are invited to meet at St. Michael's Parsonage, Albion-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
F. KING,
C. H. J. LUMSDAINE.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.—The GERMAN inhabitants of Sydney are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the locality of the German Glee Club Concordia, No. 3, Bridge-street, to elect a Sub-Committee to co-operate with the General Committee of the Floods Relief Fund.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt street, on MONDAY next, July 1st, at half-past 7 p.m. His Excellency Sir John Young, K.C.B., has kindly consented to preside. It is expected the Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. John Graham, Dr. Steel, Dr. Tucker, the Rev. H. H. Gaud (President of the Wesleyan Conference), and other gentlemen, will take part in the proceedings.
THOMAS SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
A Special General MEETING of members of the above Club, to propose Candidates, will be held in the Club Room, at Tattersall's THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
By order of the Committee,
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

NO. 1 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—Committee MEETING THIS DAY, at Captain Raymond's, 4 p.m. Brigade Adjutant's PARADE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Fulldress. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

BALMAIN V. RIFLES assemble for Adjutant's Parade, Erskine-street, SATURDAY, at 3.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—Volunteers desirous of competing for selection in the next Intercolonial Rifle Match are informed that Entrances will be received by the Honorary Secretaries up to the 6th July next, at the Volunteer Office. Entrance 10s.
WALTER LAMB, } Hon. Secretaries,
F. C. BREWER, } R. A.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Officers commanding Batteries, Corps, and Companies are required to forward the Quarterly Returns so as to arrive at this Office on the 3rd proximo.
The Sydney and Suburban Corps will forward their Order Books at same time for inspection.
By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

NO. 4 BATTERY, V. A.—Full Dress Parade, SATURDAY, 3 30. J. A. BIRD, Lieutenant-commanding.

SOUTH SYDNEY AND ST. GEORGE'S V. R.—Full Dress Parade, SATURDAY, at 2.45 sharp, Cleveland Paddock. Being the last Parade of the quarter, attendance of all Members particularly requested. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

I HAVE, THIS DAY, admitted Messrs. HENRY WOOLNOUGH and WILLIAM NICHOLAS WOOLVERTON as PARTNERS in my business, which in future will be carried on under the style of HORACE WOOLNOUGH and CO.
HORACE WOOLNOUGH.
Wynyard-street, April 1, 1867.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Widow and next of kin of JAMES DENWOOD, late of Naranders, near Wagga Wagga, in the colony of New South Wales, cattle dealer, deceased,
GREETING:
WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said JAMES DENWOOD departed this life on or about the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, intestate, having at the time of his death, lands, goods, and credits in the said colony. We hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your respective Proctors before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of July next ensuing, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the lands, goods, and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause if you know any, why the same should not be committed to JOHN ALEXANDER DALLAS, of Gojelderie, near Wagga Wagga, in the said colony, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this twentieth day of June, in the thirty-first year of our reign.
(L.S.) D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
William Gibbes, Wagga Wagga, Proctor for the said John Alexander Dallas, by Levy and De Lissa, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
I, EDWARD AUGUSTUS DOW, of Number two, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, one of the Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors of the Supreme Court of Queensland, do hereby give notice of my intention to apply, on the last day of the now next ensuing term, to the Supreme Court of New South Wales for admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1867.
EDWARD A. DOW.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that I, THOMAS HENRY HELLYER, residing at number 215, Riley-street, Surry Hills, in the city of Sydney, and colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Mr. William Hellyer, of Sydney aforesaid, Gentleman, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honorable Court, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this twenty-sixth day of June, A.D. 1867.
T. H. HELLYER.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given that I, SYDNEY ALFRED WANT, of Potts' Point, near Sydney, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Randolph John Want, of 141, Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid, solicitor, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this 25th day of June, A.D. 1867.
SYDNEY ALFRED WANT.

WINDSOR FLOOD RELIEF.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, from ANTHONY HORDERN, Esq., of Sydney, of a large package of Clothing for distribution among the sufferers by the flood, and to tender my warmest thanks for the same. JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.
Windsor, June 26th, 1867.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—To facilitate the extension of the ONE O'CLOCK MOVEMENT, ladies and the public generally are earnestly invited to SUPPORT those shops which CLOSE at 1 o'clock on SATURDAYS.
ALEXANDER OGILVIE, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE to intending Purchasers of BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.—The SALE of this elegant assortment of glassware will take place immediately after the sale of earthenware and china.
JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

IN THE ESTATE OF J. S. SOLOMON and CO.—The Trustees will pay a first dividend in the above Estate on FRIDAY, the 28th instant. Holders of bills and promissory notes will require to produce them.
C. J. BYRNES, } Trustees.
ROBERT GRAY, }
Wynyard-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to caution Buyers of their Superfine Flour against other brands offered in Sydney as of their manufacture. They do not ship flour in 50-lb. bags, nor do they ship to any other correspondents than Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT.
GILES and SMITH.
Adelaide, June, 1867.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—This Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st July, for the half-yearly balance of accounts.
Customers are requested to send in their Pass Books to be made up.
By order of the Board of Management
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 27th June, 1867.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the Bulli Coal Mining Company, and the steamship Woniora, for the current half-year, are requested to be sent in by 10 o'clock, on MONDAY MORNING, to
JAMES SHOOBERT,
Secretary and Agent,
Bulli Coal Mining Company,
1 and 3, Exchange,
Sydney, 26th June, 1867. Sydney.

QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS.—Holders of Queensland Treasury Bills are requested to present the same at this Bank, to receive the amount of interest thereon, due and payable 1st July, 1867.
For the Union Bank of Australia,
J. C. RAYMOND, Manager.
Sydney, 27th June, 1867.

THE PUBLIC are invited to inspect the largest and finest SHEEP ever seen in Sydney, weight 191 lbs., fattened by G. Thorne, Esq., Goulburn, and now exhibited at Messrs. L. UHDE and CO.'S Establishment, George-street, Haymarket.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—TENDERS for Ballasting, Kerbing, and Guttering a portion of George street, in the Eastern Ward, will be received up to 7 o'clock on WEDNESDAY next.
T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

TENDERS will be received up to SATURDAY, on board the Oliver Cutts, at Healy and Harper's Dock, for the erection of her passengers' fittings, &c. Plans and specifications to be seen on board.

A CARD.—Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 166, Phillip-street, one door from King-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Mittagong and Penrith.

INSURANCE BROKERS.—Fire, Life, and Marine. COOK and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. SMYTHE and EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentists, corner of Bligh and Hunter streets.

REMOVAL.—WATSON WILSON, Painter, &c., from Park-st., to 231, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st.

REMOVAL.—J. H. ADGER, Hair Dresser, to 328, over Mr. Hafer, jeweller, next Brush and Mac Donnell.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

S. BELINFANTE, M.D., M.R.C.S. (late of Grafton), Physician and Accoucheur, 7, Wynyard-square.—Consultations from 8 to 10, 1 to 2, and from 4 to 8 in the evening.

THE CLARKES' CASTS, at EDWARDS' Phrenological Museum, 342, George-st. Examination & advice 1s.

W. STRAFFORD, Confectioner, REMOVED from 564 to 646, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE, three 5s, six 7s 6d, and 12s 6d. per dozen. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Goods Depot.—JOHNSON and CO. (late Batchelder and O'Neill), 24, York street.

REDUCED CHARGES for all styles.—CARTES-DE-VISITES, 10s per doz. Premier Photographic Co., 348, George-street.

INVESTMENT for £300; sure, safe, and first-class. H. R. REID, 52, Clarence-street.

MONEY to LEND, on good securities, £500 to £3000 upwards. ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Exchange, Sydney.

MONEY to LEND, in various sums on city or suburban property. G. EVANS, 106, King-street.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South (opposite the Registrar-General's Office).
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
Bills discounted, money lent on deposit of deeds, bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.
Forms may be had gratis on application.

FOR SALE, SHARES in the City and Suburban Building Society. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Bell's-chambers.

STRAYED on to premises a few days back, small POODLE. COOPER, News Agent, Glebe Road.

STRAYED, Red and White COW, branded R off rump. Finder rewarded if returned to H. B. DOBSON, St. John's-terrace, Glebe.

LOST, a MAGPIE. The finder will be rewarded. Apply 34, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, a Newfoundland PUP, between Old Post Office and King-street. White, with black spots. Reward given if returned to 123, Gloucester-street.

LOST, a PURSE, by a poor woman, while leaving Milson's Point Ferry, with £1 10s in gold. The finder will receive 5s reward, if left at Mr. HUGH'S, Red House, North Shore.

LOST, between the Haymarket and Well-street, Botany Road, a gold EARRING. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at G. LEVI'S Crockery Warehouse, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, on Wednesday afternoon, between George-street and Erskine-street, a BROOCH, with photograph set in it. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

LOST, a LETTER, with the signature of "Anderson," between the Herald Office and Messrs. Gibbs and Shallard's, Pitt-street. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Rev. J. J. WESTWOOD, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

LOST CHEQUES.—The finder is known, he was seen picking them up opposite Mr. Myers's, King-street. If the £5 are not returned to-day, the matter will be placed in the hands of the police.
F. CUNNINGHAME.

FOUND, on WEDNESDAY, in Underwood-street, a BOX with several articles and jewellery. The owner can have it by paying expenses. EDWARD PIERCE, M'Garvie-street, Paddington.

FOUND, swamped in Waterview Bay, a Black DINGY; the owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply Mr. BATES, Waterview Bay.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed, from 48, Parramatta-st., bay COB, J near shoulder, star on forehead.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ORANGE.—Gentlemen,—The resignation of your late member (Mr W. Forlonge) has again placed in your hands the privilege of electing a representative to Parliament, and in accepting the invitation with which you have honoured me to become a candidate for your suffrages, I feel that it is incumbent on me to make known to you, without reserve, the principles which will guide me, if I have the honour to be returned as your representative.
In a hurried address of this nature, it is impossible to give you more than a brief outline of my political principles, but I hope before the day of nomination to meet you in various parts of your electorate, when I shall have every opportunity of making them known to you.
Meanwhile I may state, that all my convictions are in favour of free trade. Nothing but absolute necessity would induce me to vote for the imposition or retention of fiscal duties.
I do not consider that State-aid is necessary to religion as a principle; yet I would strenuously support any measure having for its object the maintenance of ministers of religion in the outlying districts, where the population is too sparse, or otherwise unable to maintain them. In like manner I would support any measure for the maintenance of Denominational schools, whose faith and teaching may be considered antagonistic to the present National system of education.
I am strongly in favour of "Free Selection" in its widest sense, although I consider many of the provisions of the Land Act of 1861 require amending or repealing. The Act now places monstrous powers in the hands of a Minister, who, it may be, by granting "WATER RESERVES" in favoured localities, or by raising vexatious delays, can defeat the best intentions of the framers of the Act, and ruin both the free-selector and the pastoral tenant. I pledge myself, if returned, to do all in my power to remove the existing drawbacks to the efficient working of our land laws.
Regarding, as I do, the great importance of the Western districts, my best energies will be devoted to the extension of the Great Western Railway, so that the mineral, agricultural, commercial, and pastoral interests may be fostered and developed.
Municipal institutions should be established wherever the population is sufficiently numerous. I am aware that many of the provisions of the Municipal Act are vague and unsatisfactory. To remedy these my best attention will be given.
On the various and important questions which may come under consideration, such, for instance, as Administrative Reform, Postal Arrangements, &c., &c., I will defer till I meet you.
I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
B. CHAS. FLIDE.
Sydney, 26th June, 1867.

THE following ADDRESS of the inhabitants of the district of Carcoar has been presented to the Rev. D. M'GUINN:—
Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, your late parishioners and others resident in the district of Carcoar, cannot permit you to depart from among us without some mark of public recognition of your long and useful services as our respected pastor. Independently of your zeal in the cause of religion and morality, your untiring exertions to suppress bushranging and uphold law and order, have met with the approbation of all right thinking men of every denomination; and we are happy to say that since your departure for Sydney your friends have appreciated and acknowledged your influence, in proof whereof we beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of sovereigns; and although small in amount, rest assured it is the free offering of your devoted friends.
We wish you long life and every blessing that heaven can bestow on you in your sphere of missionary labour. For and on behalf of the subscribers.
N. CONNOLLY, J.P.
P. BOLAND, J.P.
A. LYNCH.

Reply.
Berrima, June 22, 1867.
Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for your expressions of affection and esteem, as conveyed in your flattering address which I have just received, and beg to assure you that I appreciate and reciprocate your kind feelings towards me.
Although I am, and have been, at all times prepared to labour in any part of our Lord's vineyard to which I may be appointed by my ecclesiastical superiors, yet it is with much regret that I have departed from that portion of the colony where I have spent so many years, and latterly amongst the good and generous people of Carcoar, and the other portions of that immense district lately under my spiritual charge.
Your allusion to my efforts in suppressing bushranging and crime in that, at one time, very disturbed district, affords me much satisfaction, as you thus recognise and bear testimony to the fact, that I have done my utmost not only as a Christian priest, but also as a citizen who has at heart the material and moral advancement of this our adopted country.
The munificent gift accompanying your address I accept with sincere thanks and gratitude, as it is a practical proof of the sincerity of your kind expressions in my regard, and will also be of considerable assistance to me in settling down in this poor district to which I have been lately appointed.
Wishing you all blessings, both spiritual and temporal,
I remain yours sincerely in Christ,
D. M'GUINN.
N. Connolly, Esq., J.P.
P. Boland, Esq., J.P.
A. Lynch, Esq.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, and Valuers.
SALE ROOMS for the reception of Cargoes and Merchandise, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
SALE ROOMS for the reception of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Carriages, Pianofortes, Books, and sundries, 239, George-street (the Old Bank of Australasia).
Cash advanced on goods intended for sale.
Valuations and inventories accurately made.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.

AUSTRALIAN TEA MART and STEAM COFFEE MILLS, 478, George-street.
RICHARD THAME has just landed, and has now on SALE, a shipment of
Ackerman's superior double Gloucester cheese
Taylor and Compton's hams, very choice
Bologna and Oxford sausages, quite fresh.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, directed by Miss HEYDON.—The general school course includes elocution, English grammar, style, composition; French and Latin; sacred and profane history—ancient and modern; geography; history of literature; mental and slate arithmetic; linear and map drawing; class singing.
A Training Class will meet daily from 4 to 5 30 p.m., to which young ladies not otherwise connected with the school will be admitted. Subjects taught:—Latin, French, higher branches of English grammar, with style and composition, modern history, drawing, elocution.
359, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ELSWICK HOUSE. Principal—Rev. W. H. ROBERTS, B.A.; Visitor and Examiner—Rev. W. SCOTT. The duties of the School will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at Sunnymeade, Burwood, the present residence of Lindsay G. Thompson, Esq.

EDUCATION.—Shirley, Edgecliff Road, Double Bay.—The Misses HARDIE announce that their Establishment will be OPENED at the commencement of the ensuing quarter, and that they have vacancies for three boarders. Classes to commence on July 23rd.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER.
Attendant Professors—Mr. Hill, R.A.M.; M. Del Sarte, Mr. Taber, Mr. Bamford, Mr. Needs.
Ladies in the vicinity are invited to join the classes. Knellerpore, Double Bay.
French Conversation Class for advanced pupils—Professor Monsieur Laborde.

MR. PENNY'S School, 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, for the careful training of a limited number of boys in the several branches of a sound education. Work resumed 16th July.

THE Misses PHILLIPS will RE-OPEN their School on MONDAY, the 1st July. Campbell-street, Balmain.

THE NEW SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST ROAD.—The ensuing term will commence MONDAY, July 15, and conclude Friday, September 27. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

CONGREGATIONAL Year Book for 1867, price 1s 6d, by post 2s 6d. Reading and Wellbank, George-st.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, To-morrow.—Full account of the Floods. COLLIS'S News Office, Parramatta-st.

OPENING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL MACQUARIE STREET. To-day's Punch.

A MESSAGE FROM WINDSOR. See Punch, THIS DAY.

A FEARFUL STRUGGLE FOR THE "CHAIR." See To day's Punch.

PUNCH TO THE BOYS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ACADEMY. Punch, THIS DAY.

PUNCH'S PICTURES OF THE FLOODS. To-day's Punch.

POLITICAL PLAGIARISM. See THIS DAY'S Punch.

ST. PETER'S, CAMPBELLTOWN.—SERMONS will be preached, and COLLECTIONS made, next SUNDAY, June 30, in aid of THE FUNDS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

FOR THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—A SERMON will (D.V.) be preached in St. Jude's, Randwick, on SUNDAY next, at 11 a.m., by the Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP OF SYDNEY; and a collection made.

BURWOOD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Collection will be made next Lord's Day, morning and evening in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods.

IF THE PARTY who removed Skye Terrier PUPPY from next door to Government Printing Office, on Tuesday evening last, will be kind enough to return same just where found, they will save further trouble.

PIANO for SALE, very fine instrument, almost new, for £27; cost £45. 247, Macquarie-street.

SACRIFICE.—PIANOFORTE, £8. J. DAVIS, agent, 9, Market-street West.

PIANOS, for SALE or HIRE. T. FRITH, next Pitt-street church. Tuners, H. Marshall and M. Dorney.

LIVERPOOL COARSE (in heavy sacks) and ROCK SALT, now landing. HENRY BELL, Pitt street.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

The people now with one accord,
Mete out M'Carroll's just reward,
And say to him alone they owe
The boon of having meat so low.
But then, M'Carroll, in reply,
Can plainly shew the reason why—
How he alone can rule the trade—
His strength is by the people made.
They recognise his constant aim;
Undeviating is the same;
How much he strives to serve the town,
By keeping all the prices down.
Then in return the people say,
"No empty praises let us pay,
It is but right we all should feel
In duty bound with him to deal,
And ask ourselves, was he away,
What fearful prices we should pay."

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton	3½d	Round beef, cooked	5d
Fore ditto ditto	2½d	German sausage	5d
By the half sheep	2½d	Black pudding	3d
Mutton chops	3½d	Beef sausage	2½d
Rump steaks	4d	Pork ditto	6d
Beef steaks	2½d	Legs of pork	6½d
Boiling beef	2½d	Loins of pork	7d
Corn beef	2½d	Veal	5d
Ribs of roasting beef	3d	Suet	8d
Sirloin ditto	3½d	White pudding	6d
Spice beef	5d	Ox tongues	1s 6d each.

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern.
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney.
William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.
189, South Head Road.
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house.
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned are in stock and constant receipt of fresh shipments of the leading brands of ADELAIDE SUPERFINE, FINE, and HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

HART'S SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

GILES and SMITH'S SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

DUFFIELD'S SUPERFINE ADELAIDE FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—Now on SALE, 30 Tons Adelaide Household FLOUR, at £10 per ton. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best superfine S. D. on SALE. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

FINE FLOUR, 12s; seconds, 10s; bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

CORN SHELLERS, Nishwitz's brand, large hoppers, heavy wheels. B. B. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

BREAD-MAKING MACHINES, for family use, 15s. each. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st.

A FEW Cases of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER on SALE. B. VALLENTINE, 4, Bridge-street.

WARNAMBOOL Potatoes, 4s cwt.; corn, 2s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 3s 6d; old corn, 3s 6d. GEORGE WELLS, Market Wharf.

POTATOES. Potatoes.—Warnambool seed, at 70s per ton. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

LION BREWERY COMPANY'S STOUT, new brew, 25 hogsheads, to land ex Ben Lomond, for SALE by SCOTT, HENDERSON and CO.

COLMAN'S light Blue, Starch, Mustards, Paper, Paper Bags, Ginger, Desiccated Milk, Shop Twine, Cocoa, Arrowroot, Sago, Split Peas, Oatmeal in tins, Pearl Barley, Chicory, Pickles, B. Fruits, C. Blacking. Chapman and Co.

FOR SALE, Mammoth LENS and Bellows Camera, covering 16 x 20, a bargain. Y, Herald Office.

SOFT SOAP, in 1, 2, and 4 lb tins, kegs, and hogsheads, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

THE GROVER and BAKER SEWING-MACHINES are pronounced by competent judges to be the best and most complete sewing-machine yet invented, price from £12. GORDON and GOTCH, Sole Agents, Sydney.

CANARY SEED, just landed, 4d per lb. J. HENRY and CO., Chemists, 792, George-street South.

KEROSENE OIL.—Best American Oil, 3s 6d per gallon. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—38 bales and cases, now landing, all new goods. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS for damp walls, gold leaf, &c. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DRAIN PIPES.—3 inch, 3d; 4 inch, 4d; 6 inch, 6d; 9 inch, 1s 3d; Paving Tiles, Fire Bricks. R. Wynne.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, Register and Half-Register Grates. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

1500 BARRELS CEMENT, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

SLATES.—Best Blue Bangor Slates, at R. WYNNE'S Cement Stores.

FOR SALE, a prime cargo of Richmond River CEDAR, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply Lime-street Wharf.

COALS, Coals, Coals.—Best Newcastle coals, firewood, &c. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-street Saw Mills.

COLONIAL Hardwood, cedar, pine, mouldings, doors, sashes, palings, &c. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-street Mills.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanised Iron Merchants and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street
Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, 7, Erskine-street
14, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge
POTTERY, South end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.
N.B.—Doors, sashes, casements, architraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c., on hand and made to order.

DRAIN PIPES, glazed, 3 inch, 3d per foot; 4 inch, 4d; 6 inch, 6d; 9 inch, 1s 3d; 12 inch, 2s 3d per foot. Also, 15, 16, and 18 inch, with bends, junctions, &c.
CHIMNEY-POTS.—Octagon chimney-pots, 8s each; round, 4s each.
GOODLET and SMITH'S Pottery, South end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS for SALE by BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SCRAP, Hoop and Heavy Scrap Iron PURCHASED for cash. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

SHINGLES, Shingles, Shingles.—Best forestoak, cheap. HUDSON, BROTHERS, Botany Road, Redfern.

200,000 FEET Col. Hardwood, Pine, Cedar, &c. HUDSON, BROTHERS, Botany Road.

GALVANISED Iron, Cement, Drain Pipes, &c. HUDSON, BROTHERS, Botany Road, Redfern.

100,000 FEET Prime Dry Cedar, various dimensions, cheap, at Taylor's Whf., Sussex-st.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, a SAUSAGE MACHINE. H. D. COCKBURN, Park-street.

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THE FLOODS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.

A PUBLIC meeting was held yesterday evening in the Masonic Hall, convened by his Worship the Mayor of Sydney at the request of a number of citizens, "to take into consideration the best and most prompt means for rendering relief to the numerous sufferers by the late disastrous floods." The spacious hall was crowded in every part. Among those present were His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., the Dean of Sydney, Rev. R. King, Rev. W. M'Intyre, Ven. Archdeacon M'Encroe, Rev. J. Dougall, Rev. J. Voller, Rev. J. B. M'Cure, Rev. T. Smith, Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. W. Slatyer, Rev. S. C. Kent, Rev. Mr. Kemiss, Rev. S. Humphries, Rev. J. Graham, Rev. G. Vidal, Rev. A. Thomson, Rev. A. B. Davis, Rev. H. H. Gaud, Mr. J. Richardson, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. D. Egan, M.L.A., Mr. J. Robertson, M.L.A., Mr. Pope, Alderman Woods, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. D. Jones, Hon. H. Parkes, M.L.A., Alderman Speer, Mr. T. Garrett, M.L.A., Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C., The Mayor of Sydney, Mr. J. V. Gorman, Mr. W. Hanson, Mr. R. Stewart, M.L.A., Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., Mr. E. Hill, Alderman Murphy, Mr. S. Samuel, M.L.A., Mr. J. Smith, Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., Mr. Goddard, Mr. M. Alexander, M.L.A., Mr. M. Levey, Mr. C. Rolleston, Mr. S. A. Joseph, M.L.A., Mr. W. M. Alderson, Alderman Bradford, Mr. Coppin, Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A., Mr. Cooper, M.L.A., Dr. A'Becket, Dr. Bedford, Alderman Caraher, the Rev. W. Curnow, Dr. Lang, the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Alderman Steel, Mr. J. Frazer, Dr. S. Jones, Hon. J. H. Plunkett M.L.C., and Dr. Moffit.

On the motion of the Hon. GEORGE ALLEN, M.L.C., the Mayor of Sydney was called upon to preside, and took the chair accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN read the advertisement calling the meeting, and requested the Secretary to read several letters which had been received. They were as follows:—

"27th June, 1867.

"My Dear Mr. Mayor,

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot attend the meeting this evening, and that any misconception should have arisen.

"I heard yesterday that you and Mr. Hanson had called while I was out to ask me to attend.

"I at once requested Mr. Turville to write to Mr. Hanson to say that as Lady Young and I had a dinner and evening party fixed for this evening, I could not absent myself without being guilty of incivility to our guests.

"I did not wish the meeting to be put off on my account, but if it were thought desirable to put it off merely for the purpose of securing my attendance, I should be happy to attend some other evening. I had inferred from what I read in the papers yesterday that there was not to be a public meeting, accordingly I lost no time in forwarding my subscription to Mr. Piddington; and assure you, that though the engagement I have formed will prevent my taking part with you at to-night's meeting, I warmly sympathise in your objects.

"The disaster seems to have been of unusual and widespread severity. I have no doubt that the liberality of the people of Sydney will on this, as on former occasions, make ample provision for all cases of distress, and especially for those made widows or orphans by the calamity; but I may add, that I trust exertion will not stop at the point of succouring present misery, but that means and appliances may be forecasted for guarding against the worst effects of floods in future, as well as for providing certain funds, which may be available as a kind of insurance for mitigating those effects which cannot be entirely guarded against.

"I allude to this last point, though scarcely within the scope of a charitable meeting, because I fear, from the nature of the climate, and the warnings already given us by the meteorological records, that there appears to be a probability of the—by no means unfrequent—occurrence of inundation in some of the richest lands of the colony.

"Believe me, my dear Mr. Mayor,

"Faithfully yours,

"JOHN YOUNG."

"26th June, 1867.

"Dear Mr. Piddington,—I inclose a cheque (twenty guineas) in aid of the funds of the Floods Relief Committee. I see you are one of the treasurers, and therefore beg you to take charge of my contribution.

"Believe me, faithfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

"William Piddington, Esq., M.L.A." &c., &c.

"27th June, 1867.

"Dear Sir,—I see in the *Herald* of this morning that I am mentioned as one of the supporters of the first resolution at the meeting to be held this evening, for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous floods.

"I am sorry that I was not previously consulted on the subject, because, although deeply sympathising in the movement, I shall be unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting.

"I shall be happy, however, to contribute to the object.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) "E. DEAS THOMSON."

"Towns's Wharf, Sydney,

"27th June, 1867.

"The Right Worshipful the Mayor,—

"Dear Sir,—We are anxious to send ten tons of flour, two tons of sugar, five chests of tea, for relief of the sufferers by the late floods.

"Would you kindly inform us to whose care we may forward them, so that they may be duly transmitted to the country districts.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "R. TOWNS AND Co."

It was also stated that a communication had been received from the Bishop of Sydney who was prevented from attending by reason of a severe cold.

Mr. GORMAN read a list of subscriptions already received.

Mr. COFFIN said he should be happy to place the Prince of Wales Opera House at the service of the committee for one night. He regretted he was not in a position to give the entire receipts. The expenses were £50 a night, but if the committee accepted his offer he would take special care that they were kept as low as possible, so that the sum realised should be worth acceptance. (Cheers.) He had also been requested to state that Madame Celeste would place her services gratuitously at the disposal of the committee. (Cheers.) If an energetic committee undertook the disposal of tickets a handsome sum might be obtained. Should the committee, however, think that in consequence of the many entertainments given at this time, it was undesirable to accept the offer, Madame Celeste and himself would contribute to the fund as private individuals. (Cheers.)

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN rose amid much cheering to move the first resolution, "That the distress caused through floods and storms, in various parts of the colony, calls for the sympathy of the charitable and humane." If any eloquent words were required to induce them readily to affirm the proposition he had to submit to them, he had reason to believe the committee would not have selected him to move the first resolution, nor should he have been present to have responded to their call. If there were no other test than the long list of subscriptions which had been read to the meeting, that would be sufficient to shew that no words were required by any speaker to induce them to feel warmly on an occasion like this. He was not here to praise the citizens of Sydney, because he held that to be in bad taste. Still less was he here to boast of the many exhibitions of charitable feeling and deeds which had distinguished his fellow citizens ever since he had known the colony. (Cheers.) He was about to allude to some of them very shortly for the mere purpose of shewing that whatever they had done on former occasions they were likely to equal if not to exceed upon this, because there was no occasion when public charity had been excited and exhibited which called more for the active benevolence and overflowing liberality of those who were here and those who might hear of this meeting. (Cheers.) Years ago, when they met together for the purpose of relieving the distress of the widows and children of our soldiers who fought the battle of their country in the Crimea, the inhabitants of the colony were not found wanting. They felt that they were one with the great country to which they belonged, and they shewed their sympathy and fellow-feeling in a way that did them honour. When distress prevailed in various parts of England owing to the war in America, the same feeling was excited; the same liberality was exhibited in a still greater degree. More recently, when a disaster overtook our Roman Catholic fellow subjects there was but one feeling in the community. The people felt then, and shewed that they felt, that however religious differences might on some occasions separate them, on the occasion of a common calamity they were but one. (Cheers.) How much more were they called upon to express their sympathy now, and to show that they felt it in the presence of a disaster so great, so widespread, so overwhelming! This was a disaster that affected, if not all classes, yet all denominations of our fellow-citizens. Those who had suffered were our neighbours, some of them our friends; persons close at hand—near and dear to us; whose welfare was mixed up with our own, whose pursuits were like our own, who formed one with us. (Applause.) The calamity was of no common kind. Though these distresses overwhelmed us periodically, and although, as his Excellency Sir John Young had observed, we must look forward to experience similar floods every few years of our lives, still we could not feel such calamities the less when they occurred. Many instances of the same kind had occurred, but where should we be able to point to one which had induced greater distress than the present? There was less loss of life, indeed, than on the occasion of that sad affliction which overtook our fellow-subjects in the neighbourhood of Gundagai, some few years ago, the very recollection of which made the heart bleed even now; but still we had homes made desolate, farms destroyed, sheep and cattle, the sole possessions of their owners, overwhelmed in the flood. Some sufferers had been made widows and orphans, and perhaps it was not exaggeration to say that many hundreds of our fellow-subjects, at this moment, were deprived of their homes, in sorrow and in want, and but for us they might be in despair. (Applause.) Surely no words were wanting to induce any one to follow the example of those whose names they had heard read, and subscribe liberally to the relief of such distress as this. It was an occasion on which words were not required, and if they were, there were those to follow him by whose eloquent and burning words they would be incited to do all the best among them could desire. For his part, he felt that he need only point to the past, and to that which was now before them; to that which had been for years past done—to that which had been done to-night. He need only point to these things, not to remind them of their duty, because there was something before them higher than mere duty to-night. He did not mean that those who acted from the call of duty alone did not act from the highest of principle and motive, but he meant this in all sincerity, that if we required any call to our duty we should have something knocking at our hearts and telling us that to give in such a cause as this was not merely a duty but also one of the first of all pleasures and a great privilege. (Continued applause.)

The DEAN OF SYDNEY seconded the resolution. After expressing regret at the absence of the Bishop, he said he rose with very great satisfaction to urge those present to perform their part, and incite others to do likewise, on the occasion of the great calamity which had befallen so many hundreds of our fellow-colonists. They were, no doubt, all conversant with the reports which had been published in the daily newspapers—of the calamities which had befallen those in the districts of Windsor, South Creek, the Hunter, and other parts of the colony. He was sure that their feelings must have been harrowed when they read those accounts, and that they did not need many words to-night to induce them to come forward and assist those who were now in such deep distress;—their property destroyed—their homes also, in many instances, and themselves naked and hungry. The prospect was appalling. He never remembered to have read such distressing accounts in regard to any previous flood in New South Wales, and he did not suppose there were any colonists who could call to mind more disastrous, more desolating floods than those which it had pleased an all-wise Providence to send upon us at the present time. Words (the Chief Justice had said) were not wanted. He (the Dean) quite agreed with his Honor. What they wanted were deeds. They were met to night to act rather than to speak, and lengthy addresses were not needed. He should not therefore attempt to inflict a long speech on the meeting. Their presence was an indication of what was within their hearts; that they desired to meet the present distress in the most ample manner their means would allow. (Cheers.) In reflecting upon this subject to-day (and to him it had a very solemn aspect) he was consoled by the thought that these visitations were not unmixed calamities; that there were many lessons to be learnt from disasters like the present. (Cheers.) Our colonists had often placed themselves in situations which were dangerous to occupy. (Hear, hear.) There were many salutary lessons to be learnt with regard to the physical character of the country—with regard to the nature of the position in which many of our little townships were placed. But there was a still higher lesson; we were taught our dependence upon Divine Providence for our national prosperity. (Hear, hear.) This was a lesson upon which they ought to reflect at a time like the present. In view of this calamity they felt humbled. They felt how weak and puny they were, and that there was One above who was teaching them lessons calculated, perhaps, to impress upon them sympathy with one another; a deeper feeling of love to their brethren, and a stronger desire to help them in all times of calamity and distress. (Cheers.) It appeared to him that calamities of this nature had not only a warning voice but that they were sent in order to develop more fully higher and holier emotions, and the better parts of our nature. It appeared to him that if they had not distresses amongst them there would not be the opportunities given to call forth their compassion and benevolence. Therefore he thought they might justly say that these calamities were not unmixed calamities, when they came to us as a calamity to give us an opportunity for exercising feelings of love to our brethren, pity and compassion for those in distress, and thus to obtain a great blessing for ourselves, remembering that to give was more blessed than to receive. (Cheers.) The man who gave received the larger benefit, and if New South Wales should at this time be stirred to the very depths of her heart to come forward in aid of the distressed colonists now suffering, the people would have received a great moral good while exercising benevolence towards their brethren. (Cheers.) They had read, no doubt, in common with himself, of the noble efforts made by many to save human life. In one instance, by the exertions put forth, no less than two hundred persons were rescued from a watery grave. One boat's crew, it was stated, were employed two days and a night without intermission, rescuing those in danger of perishing. (Cheers.) He thought those brave fellows offered an example to us with regard to what we should do to provide for the rescued. We might imitate, by the provision we made for those who had been rescued, the noble efforts which were made to rescue them from death. (Cheers.) But as he had already observed, words were not wanted, but deeds. If those who composed this meeting would do their duty, and let their sympathy, and the spirit which animated them, be diffused throughout the community, an amount would be raised not only large enough to relieve the distress which existed at the present moment, but also, he trusted, to provide in some measure for those who had lost their all, and who needed a large amount of succour to enable them to sustain themselves, until by the blessing of Providence they should be enabled to provide in some measure for themselves and their families. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The Hon HENRY PARKES, Esq., M. L. A., who was warmly cheered on rising, said, he was asked to do a thing which he could hardly bring himself to believe was at all necessary—to support a resolution that had been so feelingly and forcibly moved and seconded by the gentlemen they had just heard. He did not think that any word could be wanted in support of this resolution after the speeches of his Honor the Chief Justice and the speech of the Dean of Sydney, and even if those gentlemen had said less, and had said it less happily, he scarcely thought this great gathering of the citizens of Sydney would have required words in support of such a resolution. (Cheers.) The eloquence of sorrow on such an occasion would only be a very feeble re-echo of the cry of anguish which we had heard from a thousand ruined homesteads; from strong men, from the bleeding hearts of desolate women and from helpless children, who amongst them did not feel the sorrow! Who was there whose heart was not subdued and appalled by a sense of this great calamity! Who, however secure his position might be supposed to be, was safe from the wide-reaching stroke that had smitten so many of their fellow-countrymen? Persons strong enough to protect themselves against all ordinary misfortunes were utterly powerless against a calamity like this. Such a visitation made them feel that neither rank nor station nor property was of any moment before the great claim of our common humanity. What we had to do in such circumstances was simply to yield, without question or hesitation, to our better impulses, and to see that human sympathy was superior to all other considerations. (Applause.) If they did this they would do well. The rich man would give of his abundance. The man in possession of comfort and nothing more would give from his slender means, and the poor man would give what the giver himself needed. (Cheers.) If they took this course—if they left the house unfinished, the room without some intended article of decoration, even the wife or child without some promised present, and give in obedience to their better nature, the thing would be done. (Cheers.) They would then have the sweet luxury of having performed their duty manfully. Let every one assist. The person with only twelve pence, let him give a penny; the person who has £12, let him give a pound; and the person who has £1200, let him give £100, for there was nothing equal to the faithful performance of duty when the community was smitten with so great a calamity. (Cheers.) It afforded him much pleasure to raise his voice in support of the resolution. (Applause.)

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The Venerable Archdeacon M'ENCROE moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That subscriptions be immediately entered into, in order that the distress may, at least in some degree, be alleviated." In supporting this resolution the gentleman said that the subject therein brought before them was one, in his estimation, of which there could be but one opinion amongst them, for they must all be animated by a hearty and concurrent desire to alleviate human distress. Under these circumstances, therefore, he felt it scarcely needful for him, or for any other speaker, to address them at any great length in any attempt to prove that which must be self-evident to all. As the need was undoubted, and the distress so very great, so it clearly became incumbent upon them to give liberally—all that they could—in mitigation of the severity of that blow which had been permitted to fall upon their fellow creatures by the hand of an all-wise Providence. Their fellow-countrymen had suffered—and very severely suffered—by this sudden visitation with which they had been afflicted, and it was their self-evident duty now to come forward and to relieve their brethren as far as they possibly could, satisfied that what they gave in a proper spirit would not go without its due recompense. Let them give of the means with which God had been pleased to bless them, and let them give cheerfully and freely, remembering that he who gave would be lending to that Lord who had said that the gift of even a cup of cold water should not go unrewarded. (Applause.) It was one of our most obvious duties to exercise a liberal Christian charity towards all, and on every occasion like this, that might from time to time arise, to exert ourselves to the utmost for the relief of the distress of our fellow man. In this recent calamity our fellow-colonists had, in large numbers, been suddenly plunged into poverty and unexampled trouble, and it behoved us all to subscribe for them liberally and to assist them freely, until they should be relieved altogether from what now pressed so heavily upon them, or, at least, be enabled, in some degree, to regain that position of ease and comfort of which they had in one night been deprived by the hand of God. Although the Almighty did thus chasten man, He did it always with a loving hand, having the good of us all in view. If He sent us afflictions such as these, it was doubtless His good purpose thereby to bring us nearer to Himself. He sent us such trials in our prosperity to teach us our entire dependence upon Him, something which in our prosperity we were too apt to forget. He sent us, also, such trials to afford us proper scope for our charity—that we might, by our liberality, at once manifest our love to God and to man. The extent of our willingness to give to those who were in such distress as the sufferers by these recent floods was a true test of our charity. If any man, as said the Apostle, should see his brother in distress and not do his utmost to relieve his necessities, and to mitigate that distress, he would clearly shew that he was wholly destitute of the common spirit of Christianity. Let them give, then, freely and cheerfully to relieve this great distress. Let them give,—and the prayer of those whom they should assist by their contributions would arise to Heaven in their behalf,—praying that no similar calamity might ever be permitted to desolate the homes of those who had had compassion upon them. (Cheers.) He could see no necessity for a long speech; the magnitude of this most melancholy visitation spoke eloquently to them all upon the subject. If they gave to the poor they would be lending to the Lord, and whatever outlay they made would, as they all knew, be largely repaid to them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, in seconding the resolution, said that he quite agreed with the speakers who had preceded him in thinking that any lengthy addresses in support of the cause brought before the meeting that evening were, under the circumstances, uncalled for and unnecessary. He trusted therefore that he should not be induced to depart from the example of brevity which had been laid down, but that he should be enabled to confine himself to very moderate limits in what he had to say. He did not intend to make a long speech to them, but he should, nevertheless, feel bound to offer some few remarks; thinking, as he did, that it was their duty to speak comfortable words to each other on such an occasion, in order to provoke one another unto good works. (Cheers.) He must confess that he did not take such a gloomy view of the events which had led to their being assembled there that evening as did some of the speakers who had addressed them. Melancholy as those events undoubtedly were, they were not without their cheerful aspect. They had not been called upon to meet and deplore terrible disasters of war and bloodshed, such as had been common in the late great American contest, when so many thousands had fallen on the field of battle; nor had they been compelled to grieve over the wide-spread miseries of a pestilence—filling our hospitals and crowding our graveyards. Although it had pleased the Almighty to give us some transient drops of bitterness in our cup, this had been a visitation in which we might, as he thought, perhaps, gain some experience that would prove of lasting benefit—eventually find much that was valuable, much that might teach us to guard against some of the more painful features of any calamity for the future. He rejoiced, as he sat on that platform, when he heard the speakers reverently recognising in this visitation the hand of the Almighty. He rejoiced to think that they had not been ashamed to acknowledge the hand of God in all that had taken place; that it was in no cold atheistic form of speech that allusion had been made by the gentlemen who had so eloquently addressed them, to those sad events, in which they had been chastened by the hand of their Almighty Father. When that God had given man the mastery over the entire resources of nature, when He had graciously permitted us to enjoy the bounteous gifts He had bestowed upon us, we were bound ever to remember Who it was by Whom we were so abundantly blessed, and always to be prepared, with all humility, to recognise the unlimited power of his Divine Providence. What God so freely gave to man He could at once, whensoever it should please Him, at all times, immediately take away; but, whilst freely submitting ourselves to the will of God, it was not only permissible, but our bounden duty, to make use of all our faculties of observation and experience, and by timely precautions endeavour to avoid the recurrence of any grievous dangers to which we may be exposed. Such precautions, in anticipation of any similar visitation like these floods, might not be unreasonably expected to be hereafter originated in consequence of what had now occurred, but what those precautionary steps would probably be it was not for him to say. It would, as they might hope, be a matter which would not be lost sight of by the Legislature. (Cheers.) But he hoped also that another great lesson was to be learned by them from such a visitation when they saw what was the direct effect of it upon them all. In the presence of such a calamity Archdeacon M'Encroe and the Dean of Sydney stood side by side upon the one platform of their common humanity, without the shadow of any sectarian differences upon their faces. (Cheers.) The cause of such a distress as that which we were all desirous of alleviating was one that knew no distinction of Church or sect. (Cheers.) If the place of worship to which my neighbour resorts be burned down I may conscientiously not feel myself justified in assisting him to rebuild it, because I may not approve of the views of God there taught, or of the dogmas of religion there entertained; but when I see my brother and my sister want food and raiment, it is not likely that I will stop to consider what his faith is before I do my best to feed and clothe him. (Cheers.) I may not approve of being called upon to contribute towards an education inculcating certain religious views; but, in the presence of the cold and hunger of my fellow man I can feel but one desire, and that is to alleviate his sore distress. He (Mr. Graham) rejoiced to see that they were all united in the presence of the calamity which had befallen the community; that they were all animated by genuine sympathy and by brotherly love. If in the old Ceremonial Law a man was enjoined to help even the ox or the ass of his enemy when it had fallen under a burden, how much more should not they now come forward and cheerfully assist their brothers in this their hour of need? It was only a short time since he had ridden on the banks of the Hawkesbury, through fields of the most beautiful corn that he had ever seen, and after a long, hot ride, had partaken of the hospitality of one of the farmers in that district. It was sad indeed, to think that the happy home he had then visited had since been made utterly desolate—that the flood had overspread those fertile fields, and had so overwhelmed the homestead that the inmates had had to be taken away in boats, and, in some cases, rescued from the tree tops. We owed it to those who supplied us from these districts now, in our turn, to minister to them of that of which they had need, and he hoped all would do so. A good name was better than gold and silver, and that name must now be kept up. He should like New South Wales ever to maintain such a name. He should like to see her the Empress of the Southern Hemisphere in humanity and in charity. We had the name of being a holiday loving community, and thousands upon thousands were yearly spent by us upon our amusements, and should we not exert ourselves to maintain our character for liberality when we are called upon on such an occasion as this? He granted that we had some spots of blood on our escutcheon, but there were none which we might not hope speedily to wipe away. We owed to our fellow man to do what we could, as others had already done theirs. The Premier of this colony, if he were handed down to future history, would most probably in nothing be remembered with more general respect than as commanding a boat on the rising waters, anxiously striving to save the lives of his fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.) If every one in this community would but set apart the earnings of a single day, they would soon have not only enough to alleviate the present distress, but also to secure guarantees against the recurrence of such distress in the future. He earnestly hoped that all would liberally contribute towards the present fund for this purpose.

The Rev. A. B. DAVIS supported the resolution. He had been asked to make a short speech, and would do so, but he had been supplied with all the requisites of a long speech—a numerous and attentive auditory and a good subject. He saw before him a great attendance of parties ready to assist and to express their sympathy in this matter, and should have been happy to have engaged their attention accordingly did time allow. If he had the eloquence of Cicero or Demosthenes, however, he could not have said—to recommend this subject to their favourable consideration—more than had been well said already. He should only be making those tears flow in public which, he doubted not, had already flowed in private on account of this great calamity. Some had declaimed against these poor people who had suffered by the floods because they had gone and built on land of an alluvial character—on land subject to floods—but those criticisms were, he thought, rather over severe. When the blackness of such a calamity as this was once passed, men, speedily, like the Egyptian butler, forgot all that had taken place, and put off the evil day. The public must be content to help them as they were. Others, again, had objected to the movement in favour of the Floods Relief Fund because they thought it better for them to give privately; but these persons should remember that by giving through the action of a combined and intelligent committee the nature of the succour of the distressed on so large a scale was greatly improved. By a combined action evils that were dreaded were always best provided for, and the remedies most faithfully applied. It was related in a very old book, the Talmud, of a certain rabbi, named Akeva, famous afterwards, but then an only pupil to another sage who was very close-fisted although a man of wealth, that he one day said to his master, "I can purchase for you a whole city for a small sum of money." It might be supposed the old man was desirous of striking a bargain, and he said yes, giving the youth a number of bags containing a large quantity of gold pieces. Akeva went to a place where there was great distress among the people from floods, locusts, and other visitations, and relieved them, also building a school, an hospital, a convalescent home, &c., and went back to his master. Some time after the master said, I should like to go and see this city you have purchased. They went. Where, said the master, are the title deeds kept? Here they are said Akeva—a school, comfortable homes, and happy souls inhabiting them. This is the city I have bought for you. The old man wisely turned round and said, I have learnt that you are my master in wisdom, and a friend to virtue. He (Mr. Davis) trusted this meeting would individually and collectively take cities for themselves—that was to say that all these places that had been inundated—where poor souls where crying for bread and other necessities—should receive our liberal contributions, knowing as we must, that a small amount given in time of great need might be the means of saving life and otherwise doing an immense amount of good. He hoped that the movement so splendidly inaugurated to-night, would go on and on beyond the precincts of this room and this city, gaining strength by tributary streams of contributions, so that by sums of from 5s. to £100 the fund might swell to an amount that would not only equal, but exceed that raised on a previous occasion of distress from a similar cause. He might be permitted to add that he was in favour of something practical, however little it might be, and on his way to the hall he had thought it not sufficient to make a speech, but to add some exertion in collecting funds, and having asked some members of his communion to give him their names with the amounts of promised subscriptions, he had much pleasure in handing the list to the treasurer. Of course he should within the next few days make further efforts in aid of the cause, hoping to increase the amount four or five fold. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. T. SMITH moved—"That the funds collected for the objects advocated by this and preceding meetings held for the same purpose, be appropriated to the relief of persons who have suffered from the effects of the late floods within the boundaries of the colony of New South Wales, and also of the widows and orphans of those who have perished by shipwreck on the coast of this colony." There had been times (said the rev. gentleman) during his short career in the colony, when he had had reason to speak and feel strongly in the cause he was about to advocate to-night; but on this occasion he did not feel the same strength in relation to the cause and to his own feelings. He desired to say, then, only a few words, and what made him tremulous on this occasion was, that when one spoke his mind on such a subject it must be carried to the scenes of misery which appealed so loudly to us on this occasion. He was told by one of his dearest friends, who was present for months in the defence of Lucknow, that the sympathy that would be felt and expressed at home for a handful of men battling against immense odds was the only thing that sustained them in that terrible hour of need. Sympathy was a great and glorious influence, and it was sweet in times of distress and sorrow to feel that others are thinking of you, and anxious to bear their part of the misfortunes to which you are subjected. (Cheers.) When he thought of the numbers bereft of homes to-night, and recollected that many who a week or two ago had homesteads, and flocks and herds, upon which they looked with pride and joy; families that they delighted to minister to, were left to-night houseless, the savings of years swept away by the waters, and, in some instances, their dear children now no more—that things they had struggled and battled for and had in their homes belonged now but to the memories of the past—that to-night they were looking out upon the waste of waters upon the inundated lands, feeling homeless, unsheltered, having nothing to rely upon, standing in nakedness looking upon helpless children—how blessed a thing was it to know that the heart of this city was touched to its core by their distresses, and that here they could find a home. (Cheers.) When he read, too, of that poor man who having taken from the roof of a house a sick child that died in his arms, cast the body upon the waters to enable him to save another that was living, he hoped the poor fellow was conscious that the whole heart of Sydney and of the colony was willing and ready to extend its help. Although the disaster at Newcastle was occasioned perhaps in a manner we might condemn, yet those men went out for a noble purpose to meet an angry sea, and thus gain experience which they might use in the hour of need, though it was not then. Their will was the same as if they had gone to a shipwreck. (Cheers.) Who could have read the tale of sorrow and suffering stated in the daily papers on Monday morning without a bleeding heart, and a wish for a time like the present to manifest their liberality swelling up in the breast of every person in the city. It was all very well to say these persons must not live in these places but upon higher ground. Talk of going away from the place on account of the floods, why the whole valley of the Hawkesbury, the entire district must be left. You find the railway itself near Windsor submerged. It was very all well to say exercise more prudence; yet a man must dwell on his farm. In the laying out of new townships he believed the Government would exercise more prudence than had been exhibited in former times, but these persons had no where to live but where there was good land. Let us give practical evidence of our feelings to-night. There was a great deal in the sympathy of numbers, but in dealing of these matters he would not have his hearers think only of an isolated portion of the country. The Araluen and Shoalhaven districts, and other places of the devastation of which we as yet knew nothing, must need help, and there would be ample scope for the charity—all the charity that could be manifested. Let us be equal to the occasion, not content with listening to speeches, but generously shewing that practical beneficence the circumstances demand. Let each say what can I do in the matter. Let us feel our individuality and see the extent of the suffering, measuring our liberality on a consideration of the necessity that pleads. He appealed, as he had before, but now with a feeling that more was demanded of him and them, and he hoped the appeal to-night would not be in vain, but every man, woman, and child would nobly answer it. (Cheers.)

The Hon. J. H. PLUNKETT said in following up the appeal so ably made by the previous speaker, the citizens of Sydney had never allowed their sympathy and aid to be invoked in vain, whether for foreign or local purposes; and he was quite sure the present appeal would be responded to in a manner to sustain the character we had earned for liberality, not only by contributing to distress in our country, but in aid of the Crimean Fund, the Cotton Famine Fund, and also the fund for the relief of those who suffered by inundations in France. It was quite true, as had been intimated by preceding speakers, that no part of the British empire with the same extent of population had contributed more than New South Wales, in the same space of time, to charitable purposes. The resolution particularly alluding to the formation of a committee, he might be permitted to congratulate the country with regard to the care and caution exhibited by the committee on a former occasion in the distribution of the funds entrusted to them. Those who contributed on the present occasion might take that as an earnest that the funds about to be collected would be equally well administered as before, and that there would be no abuse of the authority placed in the hands of those who had to apply it to the objects in view. It was also creditable to the country that the Government had been energetic and prompt in coming with aid at the time of emergency. (Cheers.)

Dr. BEDFORD did not rise to offer any opposition to any resolution submitted to the meeting. The extensive and awful calamity that had visited the colony, the necessity for immediate action, and the interest and energy with which that necessity was met, clearly proved that there was a common feeling of sorrow and sympathy on this most painful occasion. But there was one feature in the case, and that so infused into the speeches as to make them different from those on a former occasion of a similar nature. During his short residence in the colony it had been twice visited by floods so disastrous that had involved in ruin many families. The first was met with great promptitude by the liberality of the people of Sydney. The second required it equally, and even to a greater extent. But the prudentiary view had been introduced, provision to be made by Act of Parliament. He had little faith in helping by Act of Parliament people who could not or did not help themselves. It was said these lands that had suffered so much from floods could not be left by the people who had settled upon them, and that it would be abandoning large districts of the most productive land. He therefore submitted an addition to the resolution, one that was intended to have been appended to the resolution previously moved. It was this: "That an instruction be given to the committee to consider whether any plan for the permanent relief of distress occasioned by floods can be carried out." He considered no opportunity so good as when the public mind was deeply interested by the devastations which had come upon the country, and when a body of gentlemen who had the distribution of funds would have such a large amount of facts and details with regard to the districts suffering from the visitation coming before them—to consider the best course to be pursued to protect the interests of those likely to be again involved in similar disasters. The suggestion he made was that there should be a mutual assurance society, established by payments during prosperous times in these districts, so that they might accumulate, not for the purpose of profit, but with a view to provide for periods of distress among those who sustained losses by floods. (Cheers.) He entirely disapproved of a profit company for such a purpose, and he hoped he should not be accused of hardness of heart in this matter, for let such provision be large as it may, the charitable people of Sydney and elsewhere would still find enough to do in putting their hands in their pockets to relieve those losses which no previous consideration on the part of sufferers could provide. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. H. GAUD proposed "That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, form a central committee to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to invite the co-operation of all classes of colonists: Sir William Manning, his Honor Sir A. Stephen, the Chief Justice; his Worship the Mayor, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Dr. Lang, M.P.; Mr. G. F. Wise, Mr. M. Emanuel, M.P.; Mr. John Sutherland, M.P.; Mr. John Caldwell, Alderman Oatley, Mr. James Hart, M.P.; Mr. E. Flood, Mr. T. Dangar, Mr. W. R. Piddington, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Cunneen, M.P.; Mr. J. Leary, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. J. G. Raphael, Mr. Montague Levy, Mr. R. Sadleir, Alderman Caraher, Mr. J. V. Gorman, Mr. George O'Brien, Mr. Thomas Spence, the Hon. George Allen, Mr. Richard Hill, Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, Rev. J. F. Sheridan, Rev. T. Smith, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Thomas E. Ford, Alderman Steel, Alderman Smail, Mr. W. Love, Mr. John Fairfax, Mr. James Fairfax, Mr. W. Day, Hon. S. D. Gordon, Dr. Wilson, Minister for Lands; Mr. Walter Lamb, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. E. A. Levy, Mr. S. A. Joseph, M.P.; Mr. M. Alexander, M.P.; Mr. Edward Allan, Mr. E. S. Hill, the Rev. G. H. Stanley, Mr. Daniel Egan, M.P.; Alderman Macintosh, Alderman Butler, Mr. R. Thorne, Mr. W. Heslet, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. W. Pritchard, Mr. B. James, Mr. John Wearne, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Joseph Wearne, Mr. R. W. Moore, Mr. Levy, Rev. J. Graham, Rev. Mr. Stephen, Mr. Penfold, Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Burns, M.P., Mr. Wellbank, Mr. J. Richardson, J.P.; Mr. John Dawson, J.P.; Aldermen Kippax and Macintosh, Rev. J. M'Gibbon, Mr. Lewis, Rev. T. Johnson, Mr. D. Scotland, Mr. John Davies, Mr. Lucas, M.P.; Mr. Garrett, M.P.; Mr. T. Dawson, Mr. T. Hale, Mr. T. B. Rolin, Mr. J. J. Davey, Mr. De Lissa, Mr. Mullins, and Mr. E. Vickery. And that Messrs. Piddington and Gorman be appointed treasurers, and Mr. Hanson secretary." He was sure they had done their duty so well in the past that we could well trust them for the future, and therefore he had much pleasure in moving their appointment.

The Hon. J. B. WILSON, in seconding the resolution, said the duty entrusted to him was so simple that he would be justified in doing it in a merely formal manner, and he had no desire by extended remarks to mar the effect of the eloquent speeches that had been addressed to the meeting. But he might be allowed a few minutes to allude to what had been referred to by some speakers, though only cursorily. The distress we had heard of in our immediate neighbourhood, in the Hawkesbury and Hunter districts, had been so overwhelming in character that we might be too apt to think that it was all we had to deal with; but the distress, he was sorry to think, was very general and the dire effects far greater than we had yet had the means of ascertaining. He might mention, by the way of stirring up the people to greater exertion—not that he wished to detract from the claims of the Hawkesbury and Hunter districts—that thousands of our fellow countrymen were starving in other parts from devastations by these floods. Among others, he might mention the unfortunate miners of the Araluen valley. A letter he had in his pocket—the first that could be conveyed thence for a considerable time—informed him that there was more distress than had ever been felt in that unfortunate locality. This was the fifth flood they had within three months had to struggle against. Only a fortnight ago a meeting was called to relieve the distressed and suffering people there, and £175 was subscribed, and all exhausted in finding food for those who were starving. He now heard, on reliable information, that there were at least 300 men and 700 women and children starving in the valley. People were too apt to imagine that miners were a migratory people, and just had to take up their pick and shovel and move to another place. The miners of Araluen were not of that character. They had churches, schools, and that place was their only home, affording the sole means of support for themselves and families. They were stationary, and there was no more industrious hard-working people in the country, and having settled in this place, felt the effects of this disaster more than they might otherwise have done. The men with families had built comfortable houses, but had lost all in the three or four disastrous floods in the valley. He mentioned this as a stimulant to greater exertion. But it must also be recollected that there was some part of the country lying adjacent to that district which must have suffered most severely by the flood, and from which we have as yet received no information. He had, however, the most perfect confidence in the men of Sydney and New South Wales that they would not shirk the calls made upon them, and that those mentioned in this resolution, earnestly putting their shoulder to the wheel, and backed by your liberality would be enabled to meet all the demands made upon them. (Cheers.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON said whether the distress was found in one quarter or another the committee would deal with applications from all parts with the utmost impartiality, and a desire to administer the funds equitably. Having just arrived from a short visit to the Hawkesbury he might say he did not believe a single person present, having read the various and comprehensive descriptive reports in the newspapers, felt a doubt as to the depth of distress and incalculable losses of property in that district. Although the reports left little to be added, yet until after what he had seen within the last twenty-four hours, he could form no adequate idea of the overwhelming distress in which the people of the Hawkesbury Valley had been plunged. It was a flood unparalleled in the memory of any living man, rising as high as sixteen feet beyond the great flood of 1864. Three-fourths of the houses of Windsor had been under water; and when we reflect that the inundation extended from Windsor to Wilberforce in one direction, and to the Curragong in another, all the houses being carried away, we can understand, though not fully realise, the magnitude of the calamity, hundreds being in a state of starvation, many wanting clothing. The ladies of Sydney, perhaps, being aware of this, and knowing how acceptable any left-off clothing would be, might do a great deal towards providing garments for women and children, in order that their extreme wants might to some extent be met. If it were possible for the people of Sydney to see the destruction of property, it would be admitted that not a word had been uttered in exaggeration, and that no over-coloured picture had been drawn of the sufferings that must ensue. He trusted that gentlemen, who had an opportunity of doing so, would visit the district and see the dire effects of these floods. He then read the names of parties who had

take her beyond the reach of the rising waters. The Hawkesbury patriarch to when he referred told him that so great was the destruction of property, that on a single reach of the river he had seen not fewer than twenty-eight stacks floating down to the ocean at the same time. He trusted that, as England expected every man to do his duty on any occasions of emergency, none of us would be behind hand in doing so at the present juncture. He would only suggest that, as the Government had shown their willingness to aid in the present calamity and their consciousness of the strong obligation lying on them, as the authorities of the country, to do so, an application should be made to them to request that an equal amount to that contributed by the public—up to say £10,000—should be given from the public Treasury. This would not by any means repress the energies of the public, but he conceived it would rather stimulate them. Considering the extent of the calamity, there would be ample scope and verge enough for all that could be contributed for the relief of the sufferers. He begged most cordially to second the motion. As he understood that some complaint had been made that the Presbyterians had not been consulted in regard to the "daily ministrations" contemplated on the present occasion, he should like to mention that Mr. Smith particularly requested him, "as a Presbyterian minister," to attend on this occasion. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the committee was desired to meet at the Exchange to-morrow (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock. The object of the meeting was to distribute the subscription lists, and to make important and necessary arrangements.

The resolution was then put, and cordially assented to.

The MAYOR briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Several subscriptions were then handed in to the secretary, some of them for large sums. The total amount could not be ascertained.

MEETING AT WAVERLEY.

A numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of Waverley was held yesterday evening, in the Municipal Council Chambers of that suburb, to take measures for raising subscriptions wherewith to relieve the distress caused by the late disastrous floods.

Mr. C. K. MOORE, chairman of the municipality, was moved into the chair, and he opened the proceedings by stating the object of the meeting and reading the advertisement by which the meeting had been convened. As chairman of the municipality he had been requested to call the meeting, and he had great pleasure in complying with the request. The object of the meeting, as they were all aware, was to devise the best means for alleviating the distress of their fellow-colonists who were suffering from the recent calamity. He felt it to be his duty to come forward in this emergency to do what lay in his power to assist those who had suffered so severely from the floods. He thought they should be taking the right steps, by contributing of their substance to relieve, as far as possible, the misery, privation, and hardship which must necessarily follow such a disastrous flood. He had some knowledge of some of the districts that had been submerged, and it was difficult to believe that such large tracts of land had been covered by the waters, and such valuable crops destroyed. He hoped that all would do all that they severally could to assist this worthy object. He had received a letter from Mr. Spain, who was unavoidably absent, but who had enclosed a cheque for £5 towards the object in view. (Cheers.) He had also received a cheque from Mr. J. Dickson, sen., for the same amount. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Moore) should be happy to subscribe £5 also. (Applause.)

The Rev. H. N. WOOLFREY moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting deeply sympathises with those persons and families who are sufferers by the late disastrous floods." This was not a call for the sympathy of an individual, but for the sympathy of the public. He had been living on the Hawkesbury for about fourteen years and had seen many floods, but he had seen nothing like the flood of last week; indeed, there had been nothing like it in the memory of man. Very few people could form any idea of a flood at Windsor. He had seen floods in other parts of the country, but they were nothing like those at Windsor. When the waters from the surrounding country came frowning into the Hawkesbury, it swept everything before it. People in Sydney could form no idea of the terror which the people in that district must have experienced when they found themselves surrounded by water. The village of Killarney lay very much higher than Windsor, and when the people in this village were compelled to leave their houses the flood in Windsor must have been terrific. When he saw the account of the disasters which the flood had caused, he felt that if he had possessed a fortune he could have given a cheque for the whole of it to relieve the distress of those who had been overtaken by such a terrible calamity, and he doubted not that similar feelings animated many a heart. The floods had come at such frequent intervals of late that the farmers had scarcely had time to recover from the effects of one flood before they were overtaken by another. Many families were now left entirely destitute. Some of them came out of the flood as they came into the world, and those who had not suffered were now asked to do as they would wish to be done by if they were similarly circumstanced. He should have much pleasure in contributing £5 5s. towards the relief of his distressed fellow-colonists. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, and regretted exceedingly the necessity for the resolution that had arisen. He regarded the flood as a Providential visitation, from which no human foresight could have saved them, but at the same time he regretted that the people themselves did not exercise more forethought in regard to these floods. When their brethren were hungry it was the duty of Christian men to give them food without asking them why they came to be in that position; but having supplied their wants, he thought it was their duty to advise them to be more cautious in the future. He thought such disasters might, to a great extent, be prevented in the future, by the Government and Parliament passing a measure to forbid people to live on such low ground. He would grant that there were great inducements for people to locate on the low lands, as the labour they required in cultivating was very small, while they were so rich in produce that one good season would cover the losses of two bad ones. He thought the people should be prevented by legislative enactment from settling on these low-lying lands. He knew of cases where hay had been stacked by the side of the river to save the labour of removing it to the homestead, and of course when the flood came down the hay was swept away. He thought therefore that those who were now relieving the present suffering should impress upon those relieved the necessity for greater caution in the future. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion, and handing in a cheque for £5 5s. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put from the chair and agreed to.

The Rev. STANLEY MITCHELL moved the next resolution,—"That a collection be made in the district of Waverley, with a view to relieve, as far as possible, the sufferings of the distressed." There was no doubt but that the want of forethought had in some cases led to distress, but a large number of people who were now suffering from the floods were living in Windsor on ground which had not been flooded before; and hence, while some had brought the distress upon themselves by want of forethought in living on such low lands, there were others who were in no way to blame. He could also sympathise with those people who had made homes for themselves in the valleys and did not like to give them up. Most present had doubtless read the accounts of these floods in the papers—narratives of simple facts, but heart-rending in the extreme; and he thought it desirable that people should be asked to subscribe from their substance, or necessities even, before the impression from reading those accounts wore off. He knew something of Windsor, and could form some idea of the amount of misery caused through the submersion of the country. When they remembered the number of houses that had been abandoned, the quantity of goods destroyed, and the number of farmers who had been utterly ruined—who had left homestead, goods and produce, and escaped with their lives, and some without their clothes, they must admit that the resolution which he had moved was a very proper one. Those who lived in the city and suburbs had been spared this calamity, and thence could render assistance to those who had suffered. They had read of some who had been taken from house tops and from trees, in which they were exposed to the storm and pitiless rain, that made some of those present shudder in their comfortable houses. Under these circumstances there were many whose constitutions had suffered, who required tender care and nursing as well as food, so that their health might not permanently suffer. Waverley had not been behindhand when appealed to on previous occasions, and he had no doubt but that it would do all that was expected of it now. It was not Windsor only but other parts of the colony that suffered, and the amount of misery and destitution existing was very large indeed. Not only money, but clothing also of all descriptions would be thankfully accepted. With these remarks he had much pleasure in proposing the resolution. He should be happy to subscribe £5 5s. towards the object.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL, M.L.A., rose to second the motion. He said before the floods of 1857, he had been a resident on the Hunter for twelve years, and up to that period floods were almost entirely unknown. During the twelve years the river had been only three or four times in fresh, and then followed three floods in rapid succession, one in June, one in July, and one in August. Before these floods the people had enjoyed seasons of great prosperity, and disposed of their produce at very high prices; they had therefore money in the bank to fall back upon. Since that there had been floods almost every year, and at the same time the rents had been quadrupled, while the prices for produce had been so low that the settlers had not been able to pay their rents. Under these circumstances, the present distress must be very great. The flood of 1857 was so high that he sailed over fences and might have sailed over house-tops in some places, and they were told that the flood of last week was much higher than that of 1857. The damage done, therefore, must have been very great. In 1857, the flood came on gradually, but the flood of last week came upon them very suddenly. Some of the people did not use the precaution that they ought to have used, but they did not like to lose their little property, and thus they remained and risked their lives. But the great danger to life had not yet arisen; that would arise when people returned to their homes to find them knee deep in debris and mud. So far we had had but little winter, and hence must expect to get cold westerly winds. Those who had clothing to spare night contribute it, and he should be happy to receive contributions in this shape, and forward them for distribution among distressed and deserving families. He had been collecting for the relief of the destitute before he came to the meeting, and he now begged to hand in the result. [Mr. Campbell handed in a cheque for £5 5s. for himself, £2 2s. for Mrs. Campbell, and £2 2s. for Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. Campbell's mother.]

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. VICKERY moved,—"That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, to consist of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Mr. C. K. Moore, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Father Woolfrey, Rev. Mr. Schofield, Mr. E. Vickery, Mr. J. Birrell, J.P., Mr. S. Dickson, Mr. W. Carey, Mr. D. Fletcher, Mr. J. Eaton, Mr. J. Campbell, M.L.A.; Mr. J. Williams, J.P.; Mr. Thomas Gregan, with power to add to their number. That Mr. C. K. Moore and Mr. Stephen Dickson be appointed honorary treasurers, and that Mr. J. Eaton be honorary secretary." He trusted that the committee would at once canvass the municipality, as the sooner they got about it the better. He had pleasure in proposing the resolution, and in handing in a cheque for £20.

Mr. JOHN BIRRELL seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. SCHOFIELD proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That all sums collected to be handed over to the Treasurer of the Central Floods Relief Fund in Sydney." The reverend gentleman gave some particulars respecting the late flood and the flooded districts, and concluded by expressing a hope that all would contribute liberally. He had much pleasure in subscribing a small sum (£5) towards the fund.

Mr. S. DICKSON seconded the motion. He thought it would be best to send the subscriptions to the Sydney committee, as applications for relief would doubtless be sent to them. He should follow the example of previous speakers, and contribute £5.

The motion was put, and passed.

Subscriptions were then solicited from persons in the room, and among those received was one of £5 from Mr. Henderson, and £5 from Mr. Casey.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE FLOODS.

WE have been favoured by the Colonial Secretary with copies of the following letters and telegrams respecting the late disastrous floods. We understand that the Government have replied to these several communications, and have granted such relief as they considered the circumstances justified.

"Court-house, Raymond Terrace, 25th June, 1867.

"Sir,—we have the honour to report to you, with much regret, the occurrence of a most disastrous flood, whereby nearly all the cultivated lands and settlers' houses in this district are now under water; the roofs of the houses in many places being partially below the flood. The standing crops are destroyed, and the stored crops in very many instances are washed away, the rest being destroyed.

"By the praiseworthy exertions of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, the only two policemen now on this station also zealously exerting themselves, the families of the settlers have been rescued, and are in safety with, so far as yet known, one exception only. These are principally sheltered by the inhabitants of this town, but are nearly all without food or other clothing than they wear.

"Pursuing the course approved by the Government in similar but less extensive calamities in 1857 and 1864, we have given immediate relief in food to those entirely without means of support, and we trust that in so doing we shall have your approbation, and that the necessary cost will be met by the Colonial Treasurer in this instance also.

"The waters began falling last night, but it will be many days ere all can return to their homes, where we fear that deep distress and starvation will be then before them.

"Purposing to forward to you a more detailed report in a few days,

"We have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servants,
"H. J. BOLDING, P.M.
"A. WINDEYER, J.P.

"To the Hon. Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary, &c."

"East Maitland, June 25th, 1867.

"The Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

"Sir,—It is with much pain that I have to inform you that this district has been visited with another most disastrous flood, much higher than that of 1857, causing the entire destruction of the crops and the homes of many hundreds of persons. The greater portion of the town of West Maitland is now under water, and has been for four days. Several houses—six or seven—have been swept away, although, happily, so far as I am at present aware, without loss of life. At the present time more than 500 are being fed at the expense of the Town Council.

"It is impossible that the destitution which must follow can be entirely met from private contributions in this district, which, from repeated losses, has become so much impoverished, compared with 1857. I, therefore, beg earnestly to request that you will place the matter before your colleagues, with the request that the Government will be pleased to grant a sum of money to be expended in such manner as they may deem desirable towards meeting in some measure this calamity.

"I am quite aware of the many objections that can be urged against the Government affording assistance in such cases, and if I thought it was possible that it could be met by the assistance of persons within the district I would not make the request.

"During the tenure of office of Mr. Forster as Colonial Secretary, a sum of £2200 was advanced as an equivalent to a similar amount raised by private subscriptions, a considerable portion of which came from Sydney.

"We have had no mail or papers from Sydney since the 18th, owing principally to traffic on the line of railway being impossible.

"Hoping you will do me the favour of laying my request before the Executive Council, and that the same may be favourably entertained,

"I remain, yours faithfully,
"BENJAMIN LEE, jun."

The following telegram, which was despatched from Araluen at noon of Wednesday last (the 25th), has been received by the Colonial Secretary. The telegram is from the Floods Relief Committee at Araluen:—

"Another flood. Fearful distress in Araluen. Diggers complain of starvation. One thousand and sixty eight relieved already. Relief fund all but expended. What must be done? Reply by telegraph."

WISEMAN'S FERRY AND THE MACDONALD RIVER.

The following particulars as to the effects of the floods at the above places, have been furnished to us by a gentleman who arrived yesterday overland from Wollombi:

At Wiseman's Ferry, the Wesleyan church, Mr. Butler's house, and the new public-house belonging to Mr. Warmsley, have been entirely swept away. The large telegraph mast at the Bend, and a great number of the poles and telegraph wire have also been carried away. Up the Macdonald River the farmers have suffered dreadfully—nearly all the houses and crops have been washed away, and the people have not even corn to eat. Some have lost from 1000 to 1500 bushels of corn already gathered, 1200 bushels were washed out of the shed of a farmer whose house escaped destruction. Our informant states the suffering to be truly lamentable.

LLANDILO, NEAR SOUTH CREEK.

JUNE 25TH.—A correspondent sends us a few items of news from the above flooded locality, which is situated about five miles from the village of St. Mary's, and about eight miles from Windsor. It has, with one or two exceptions, been entirely submerged, causing great destruction to property of every description. No apprehension of a flood was anticipated until Friday last, the 21st instant, when the creek suddenly overflowed its banks and immediately inundated the country for about six miles, and consequently the people had either to abandon their houses, or to seek a safe shelter on the roofs. When the day broke on Saturday morning a frightful spectacle was presented to view. The whole country, as far as the eye could scan, was a perfect sea of water. Those who had sought a temporary shelter on their roof tops were rescued by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. John Harris, of "Shane's Park," whose boat was the means of rescuing several from a watery grave; as during the day the water kept rising steadily, eventually covering the roofs of houses. The water rose steadily for about thirty hours, *i.e.*, till 4 a.m., the 23rd instant. The public school, situated in this neighbourhood, considered out of all flood reach, was turned into a general depot, and the teacher, with his family, had to take shelter in it—the water having attained such a height as to compel him to remove to higher ground. Since the water has fallen I have visited the scene of ruin, and truly it makes one's heart ache to see the misery brought with its visitation. Every farmer in this place is almost ruined; all their hay spoiled or swept away, their corn washed away, live stock drowned, and what remains will starve for want of food, as the flood has covered the ground with a thick scum. The extent of destruction is great. I will send you next week a more detailed account, with an estimate of the loss sustained.

WELLINGTON.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 24.—The highest flood since 1844 occurred on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, when the River Macquarie, swollen by the waters of the Turon, the Cudgegong, and innumerable creeks came down in immense volume and backed up the Bell to the same level—forty feet higher than usual. One foot more and the whole of the lower part of the town would have been submerged.

During three days communications with Montefiores was cut off, the rope belonging to the punt having broken with the force of the current, whilst the numerous logs rendered it unsafe to ply the boat. The old ferry house is washed away, the flood rising many feet above the ridge.

Haywood's garden cottage was also carried away, and several other dwellings were submerged. At Grimston's brickyard, 30,000 unburnt bricks were destroyed.

The flood rose to within four feet of the floor of Dunlop's mill, but at Blake's Fall the water rose in Mrs. Watson's house to the height of two feet, leaving a thick deposit of mud on the floor. In the town considerable anxiety was felt, and many persons had their goods packed ready to leave their houses. The roar of the river was deafening, whilst the fragments of houses, superior furniture, carcases of horses, cows, and pigs, haystacks, fencing and timber, which swept along told a tale of destruction already consummated higher up the river.

On the Montefiores side, the Macquarie rose to the front of the Post Office Hotel and Sorwell's stores, and Mr. Daniel, the Crown Lands Commissioner, had to remove for safety to Gobolhan, the house being surrounded by the water.

The Macquarie and the Bell being united over the intervening flat had the appearance of an inland lake.

Considerable damage is done to some of the farms, the young wheat being covered with mud to the depth of more than a foot. I am informed that a man, his wife, and seven children have been drowned at Burrendong, and that two shepherds are missing from the same locality. I do not, however, vouch for the truth of the latter. The rivers have now returned to their ordinary channels, but are still very high, and the Macquarie is running very strong. The Chinese gardens are all destroyed, and their pigs drowned.

SHOALHAVEN.
(*From a correspondent of the Kiama Pilot.*)

MONDAY MORNING, June 25.—We have been visited with a most disastrous flood. The rain commenced to fall in light showers on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday night it fell in streams, so much that on Thursday morning at daybreak the river had overflowed its banks in several parts. So unexpected was the rise that the people at Terrara and lower parts had no time to escape to Nowra, consequently they had to stand their ground—the gullies running from the river being fed by the river current impeded all chance of escape. From Thursday until Saturday the river was streaming over the bank, and had the rain been as violent as on Wednesday night—how fearful and inevitable the consequences—many lives would have been sacrificed. The depth of the water generally through the district was very ungeneral and capricious. In some parts, such as Brundee and back of Terrara, it was higher than the big flood of 1860; at Greenhills, about nine inches above the flood mark a few weeks since, or wanting another foot to the big flood of 1860; at Bolong the destruction of property has been very great, and I fear many cattle must have perished at that part, owing to the flood coming so rapid without any warning for preparation; at Terrara, the town was quite submerged, except a very few parts such as Holme's store, Morrison's Hotel, Jones's store, Kemp's store, Pooley's store, and Rushton's dwelling. The depth of water in the town of Terrara may be estimated at from six inches to three feet. Boats have been in communication between Nowra and Terrara during the flood. I hear of no lives being lost. Mr. Berry, I hear, has a number of cows drowned at Jendiandy. No news from Burrier yet. At Numba the flood was, I hear, deeper than the last flood. The flood was higher over Bomaderry Ferry than the big flood. At Moss's bridge the depth of water was about nine inches above the last flood. Mr. Moss had no water in his house, nor Mr. David Hyam of the Commercial Hotel. It was deep in Mr. Bradley's at Terrara, and also in the Post-office at Armstrong's adjoining.

The Centurion, Captain Langley, was moored off Terrara all the time, and escaped pretty well, as also the little steamer in front of Holme's store. The Lady of the Lake was at Bomaderry Creek. The river is falling very slowly.

Several horsemen passed along the new line to Terrara yesterday. The water is leaving it very fast. Horsemen passed up the new line to Terrara and back on Saturday, when the flood was very high. The road appears very sound up to the present time, owing to the corduroy work lately carried on, which up to the flood was in a very incomplete state. This will be a heavy blow to the district. I expect there will be much loss and suffering. Messrs. Ellyard and Aldcorn sailed a boat on Saturday from Brundee to Numba. The bridge over Aldcorn's Creek is carried away. The *News* office had, I hear, eighteen inches of water. No paper was issued on Saturday, owing to this calamity.

The people of Terrara were principally congregated at Morrison's Hotel; a vessel belonging to Mr. Coulson, of Nowra, is ashore on the north head of the Crookhaven. I believe there is no other injury except being placed *hors de combat* on the sand high and dry. Mr. Coulson has gone to take steps to shift the vessel to her proper element. The district will be at a standstill now for some time; everything is most wretched, owing to the immense sheets of water and the condition of the district, which in some parts has a miserable and woebegone appearance.

Tuesday Morning.—The river is still several feet above its natural bed; it has fallen very slowly. I am happy to say that the back water from the swamps has made its exit very rapidly; surely some outlet must have been recently formed to account for its falling so quickly. The new line of road to Terrara is now quite dry, and has sustained very little injury, though being under water for three days with the river sweeping over it. The Bolong people fortunately managed to save their cattle. Mr. Berry will lose a number of cows at Jendiandy, which were drowned in the paddocks, owing to the unusual height of the flood. Residents at the back of Brundee were obliged to seek refuge in their lofts from the rising waters. No news yet from Burrier. From all directions we hear of severe loss. This ought to be a salutary warning to the farmers to erect their barns on the most elevated sites. The district is in a very critical state, business is quite stagnant. The tenants have suffered so many losses by drought and flood that it would be a noble and worthy act for the landlord to remit the last year's rent.

Another correspondent writes:—Verily, our district has been most unfortunate during the past six months. The long drought, followed by two heavy rains, was bad enough in its effects, but still worse in its continuance, preventing ordinary pursuits. I have now to record another and equally severe rainfall which commenced on the 18th and continued with force for upwards of forty-eight hours, saturating all the fields of maize now out and ready for gleaning; consequently still further loss will accrue to the farmers by the ripe corn being again soaked with wet. It is very distressing that the labours of so many should be thus taken, as it were, from them; and however disposed persons may be to prepare ground for other cereals besides maize, the continuance of wet weather put a stop to all industry connected with the agricultural interest.

BRAIDWOOD.
(*From the Braidwood Dispatch, June 22.*)

Never before in the history of this colony since it was first occupied by the white man have such a series of floods been experienced as we have had during the past three months. The first flood came down on Wednesday, the 24th of March last, since which we have had no less than five floods in all, the fifth, and apparently the heaviest of any of its forerunners, having commenced on Tuesday night last, and risen to a great height on the following day, Wednesday, and continued up to the time we write yesterday morning, when there was not the slightest sign of its cessation. On Tuesday night a steady rain set in, which continued to fall persistently, and every hour increasing during the whole of the night. In the morning the waters appeared, by the look of the creeks on each side of the town, to have reached as great a height as they did during any of the previous visitations. All communication with the adjoining country was stopped, none of the mails being enabled to get away—the mails of Araluen, Major's Creek, &c., Little River, and other places being precluded from leaving town by the height of the creeks, and the Goulburn mail, which was enabled to leave town over the new bridge, having to come back again during the morning after going as far as the Shoalhaven river, where all further progress was arrested. The rain continued to fall all Wednesday as it commenced, with a steady unabating downfall, coming straight down, and accompanied by scarcely a breath of wind. On Wednesday night the wind rose, however, and it has since continued to blow very bitter, the pelting rain coming down in still greater volume than before, the atmosphere being cold and chilly, and presenting a most rigid wintry aspect. On Thursday night the flood seemed to be at the highest, the water dashing up against the floor of the Jellamatong bridge, and the creek having spread out as usual over the low lands on each side of it like a mighty river. Thursday night was a fearful wild night. The wind blew in wild gushes, and the rain pelted down at a most furious pace, the dismal moaning and whistling of the wintry blast painfully calling up to the minds of those sitting round the fire or lying beneath an extra pair of blankets, the hard fate of the many poor mortals who at that moment were probably being driven out of house and home to look for shelter, or of the poor mariner hopelessly cast upon a lee shore. The same wild boisterous weather, with only a very slight moderation, continued all day yesterday. The rain pelted down as persistently as ever, and the only diminution in the height of the waters was between one heavy shower and another.

Since the flood commenced on Tuesday night, we have not had a single person in town from any part of the country, excepting the Goulburn mailman, who, as we have said, returned from Shoalhaven on Wednesday. Business has been entirely at a standstill, and the town has presented a most deserted and melancholy appearance, especially at night, when the business places have some of them been only partially lighted, and others closed altogether at dusk, scarcely a soul venturing out of doors. We have been altogether isolated for the past three days, and have yet to hear of the disasters which have befallen those whose property and whose means of livelihood are so lamentably damaged, and in many instances entirely destroyed, by these continually recurring inundations. We dread to hear the accounts of wreck and ruin which have to come in—of the poor toiling farmer's wrestling with the stubborn soil being of no avail, and of the still more unfortunate miner's blighted prospects, after so many undaunted efforts to repair the successive damages of the past three months' disastrous weather. This last flood is enough to crush the last spark of energy out of the mining community of Araluen. The claim holders there have since the first flood been doing nothing but re-opening their ground, and as fast as it has been opened and washing operations were about to be resumed, another flood has come down upon them, and thrown them as far back as ever. To a lesser extent the same may be said of the miners in other localities in the district.

The farmers also will be severe sufferers, it is to be feared. The greater portion of the potato crop, which there was some hope of saving prior to this last rain, will now be destroyed. Very few of them have got in their crops, and the few that have will be in danger of having it all washed away, while those who have been waiting so long to plough will almost give up all hopes of having again the opportunity this winter, and without sowing there can be no harvest. On all hands the view is a very dismal one for industries of all sorts.

The weather had not moderated in its violence in the least when we took up our pen at 9 o'clock last night to finish our remarks, but, on the contrary, the rain had become a great deal heavier, and the wind screeched in the wildest frenzy, as if mad with the havoc it was creating throughout the country, for, as will be seen by our telegram from Sydney, the rain had extended over a great portion, if not all over the colony, and the state of the weather there may be judged from the fact of none of the outward steamers daring to leave the harbour; and the height of the flood at Windsor may be guessed by the fact of the Government being called upon to send up boats by the railway for the relief of the inhabitants. As will be seen by our telegram from Araluen, the water had spread far and wide over the valley, the creek being flush with Mr. Armstrong's house at the foot of the mountain, and the road, as it is stated, having given way. Dr. Gentle, with two other parties, were nearly drowned in crossing that rapid mountain torrent, the Sheepstation Creek at the other side of Bell's Creek and just before getting on the top of the mountain. He must have had a very narrow escape indeed, seeing that his horse was drowned. A young man named Bell, it will be recollected, was drowned in attempting to cross this creek in a flooded state some years ago. There was a report about town yesterday that a man was drowned at the Shoalhaven River, but we are inclined to think it was a mere rumour, a number of the police who were as far as the river during the day returning and having heard nothing of it.

GOULBURN.

The *Chronicle* of Saturday reports that, after the late heavy downfall of rain, the weather seemed to clear up on Sunday about midday. However, there were one or two showers in the course of the night and on Monday. Since Monday morning no rain has fallen. As stated in our last, the damage will be confined to the fencing, and the delay of all the agricultural operations which ought now to be either completed or in progress. Considering the dreadful damage done by the floods in other districts, the people of Argyle have much to be thankful for. There are one or two minor matters scarcely deserving of notice when one thinks of the losses sustained elsewhere, but which perhaps may as well be mentioned. One of these is that the lagoon at the north-east of the town is now higher than ever it has been known to be before, and for several days past has been running across Grafton-street and into the premises on the north side of that street. A drain was cut some years ago which carried off the surplus water to the Wollondilly River through one of Mr. Bradley's paddocks, and this prevented the lagoon rising to so inconvenient a height as it now is; but the present lessee of the paddock has stopped up this drain and refuses to allow it to be opened, and the consequence is what has been described. The other day an application was made to the Government to have this lagoon drained, which it is hoped will be acceded to. The necessity of this was never so apparent as at the present time. Another matter is that our mail communication, except with Sydney, has been in a thoroughly disorganised state during the last week, it being impossible to perform any of the services. We are now just beginning to get right again in this respect. As usual, the greatest interruption has been with the Braidwood mail, which has been unable to travel for about a week.

YASS.

The present month is generally a wet one, and this year it is no exception to the rule. The soil is so thoroughly moistened from the recent heavy rains that the slightest shower runs off into the numerous drains and watercourses, which, flowing into the river, cause a "fresh." Such was the case during the past week, and we learn that some damage has been sustained by those settlers whose farms and residences are adjacent to the river. The boggy state of the country from the recent rains renders travelling with vehicles very difficult. The mails, however, since our last issue have arrived to time, or nearly so. The weather seems now to have cleared up, with a tendency to frost.—*Courier*, June 26.

ALBION PARK AND JAMBEROO.

The *Kiama Pilot* of 26th instant states that the rivers and creeks at Albion Park swelled to such an extent as to inundate acres of the farms. A large tract of the land of Mr. S. Marks, was under water; but the greatest loss is suffered by Mr. Russell, who has sixty or seventy acres completely submerged which had been laid in green stuff. At Jamberoo the creeks were up to a height never before equalled. A large paddock of Mr. John Colley's, lately ploughed and laid in rye grass, was completely covered, and a great deal of his fencing has been swept down. The bridge near the residence of Mr. John Marks, under the willows, has been displaced, and looks very dangerous at present. A fine horse of Mr. Curry's was nearly drowned in the Minnamurra during the height of the flood, whilst conveying meat to the settlers.

QUEANBEYAN.
(*From the Queanbeyan Age, June 21.*)

The beautiful spring-like weather of last week has been succeeded by unusually heavy rains. For two or three days we had indications of approaching bad weather; and on Monday afternoon moderate rain set in, and continued all night. On Tuesday morning there was a slight clearing up, but later in the day rain again set in, and continued with increasing force, all that day and the following night. Wednesday saw but a slight moderation in the weather until about mid-day, when the clouds to the north began to break. But after an hour or two the sky was as overcast as ever, and during the rest of the day and the night following, as well as yesterday, there was almost continuous rain. On Wednesday the river rose rapidly, and during the night was three feet higher that the water line of the highest previous flood of the present winter. Of course, all the creeks, as well as the Molongo River, were equally flooded, stopping all mail and other traffic. In town some of the streets were deluged, owing to the want of proper drainage to carry off the water, which in rainy seasons descends from the hills at the rear of Garryowen and Jerrabomberra and flow through Monaro, Crawford, and Morrissett streets into the river. We have long wondered at the apathy of persons having property in those streets, who rather than at a trifling expense adopt some means for diverting the drainage from the streets into the river at some point out of town, suffer to have their property repeatedly inundated, and their places of business unapproachable, except by wading ankle or knee deep through the floods. The most serious consequences to agriculturists may be apprehended, not only in the destruction of crops already sown, on lands subject to inundation, but in putting a total stop for some weeks to all farming operations. [Since the foregoing was in type the Lanyon mail has arrived and also the down mail from Micalago,—the latter reporting the country to be in a flooded state, the former having crossed the Woden Creek at great risk.]

MUDGEE.
(*From the Northern Post, June 25.*)

The almost continuous rains that have fallen during the past week have cut us off completely from any communication with either the metropolis or any other district.

On Thursday evening the first apprehension of a rapid rise in the river here was felt. Lawson's Creek was flooded first, and the river rose rapidly all Friday, so much so, that serious fears were entertained on Friday evening for the safety of several families residing on the flat. About 8 o'clock on Friday evening it was considered advisable to get the family of Mr. Edward Bayly out of their house, and strenuous exertions were made for that purpose; but that gentleman either could not be aroused or was indifferent about the matter, and he remained fortunately in safety till the following morning. A family named Willmott, residing near Mrs. Blackman's garden, were, however, in imminent peril this morning. The police, being warned of the danger, immediately got out the dray used for supplying the station with wood and water, and senior-constables Webb and Campbell, and constable Burns and the black tracker went promptly to the scene; constable Burns was the first to attempt to get across to the house. Mrs. Willmott's residence is situated at the foot of Cox-street, near the river, and was completely flooded, and almost cut off from connection with the town; the inmates consisted of Mrs. Willmott and another woman, and two children; they had taken refuge in a loft over the stable, and passed the whole of the night there without provisions. At 8 a.m, constable Burns volunteered to go to the place to see how the family were situated; he, between wading and swimming, succeeded in reaching them, when they expressed themselves ready and willing to leave the place if assistance were rendered. Constable Burns, on returning, was not so fortunate in his passage, for, having to breast the current (the distance being nearly 400 yards) he became exhausted, and but for timely assistance rendered by the black tracker on horseback, he must certainly have been washed away. The tracker with difficulty reached him, and Burns, grasping the horse's tail, was dragged out of his watery plight in safety. Senior-constable Webb, with senior-constable Campbell and constable Brennan and the tracker, then started with a horse and dray to the relief of the flooded family, whom they reached after getting through the flooded paddock and chopping through the fences; all were safely carried to the dray, which, being sufficiently loaded, started for the high ground, which was lined with anxious relatives and spectators. Campbell, Brennan, and the tracker followed holding one another, thinking they could breast the current; Campbell fell, and, being unable to swim, would certainly have been swept away, but for the plucky way Brennan stuck to him. The black tracker, seeing it was hopeless to try further, suddenly allowed himself to drift down the stream, calling on the others to follow him to shallower ground; this they succeeded in doing until rescued by senior-constable Webb with the horse and dray. No language can adequately express the danger run by these plucky fellows, and no small amount of praise is due to the gallant horse, who was several times taken off his legs, and had to take to swimming. The family, as well as the constables, fortunately reached the bank at last none the worse for their dipping.

From 8 o'clock to midday the river showed signs of falling; but this was considered mainly attributable to the fall of Lawson's Creek, which subsided considerably. The supply of water from higher up the river continued as great as ever, and the rain falling sharply during the morning gave little hopes of any subsidence of the flood. The Menah Flat was totally submerged as far as Wilbertree, but at the time we write so little communication could be had with the suburbs that the extent of damage could not be ascertained. Indeed, some days must elapse before any opinion can be formed as to the loss sustained by the country settlers, as it will be almost impossible to get any distance from the town. The approach to the bridge from the Bombira side was almost totally destroyed, and communication with the Maitland road was cut off.

The river commenced rapidly falling on Sunday afternoon, and the flat betwixt the town and Bombira Hill, as also the Burrundulla flat, gradually became comparatively clear of water. Communication was had with the Maitland Road yesterday afternoon, when two troopers came in from Denison Town with prisoners for trial. The approach to the bridge on the Maitland road side was seriously injured, and temporary repairs were made to enable the traffic for passengers to be renewed. The night was tolerably fine, but to-day the rain again fell nearly all day, and at times very heavily. A horseman arrived from Guntawang in the forenoon, having succeeded, by adopting a circuitous route of about twenty miles, to get in. The flood had been worse there than in Mudgee. The whole of the Biraganbil and Guntawang flats were entirely under water, and the damage done is extremely heavy. Mr. George Rouse's sheep-washing place is carried bodily away, and all his fences on the flat are well-nigh levelled. The water reached more than half-way up the gate of Guntawang Mr. Richard Rouse's residence, and on Friday the house had been abandoned by its inmates. Two residents on the Biraganbil Flat, named Reeves and Barlow, only escaped drowning by getting on the roofs of their houses, where they were exposed for some hours. The current was so strong that no communication could be had with them, and but for the temporary fall of Reedy Creek they would assuredly have perished. The water was in the Biraganbil garden, so that some idea may be formed of the height of the flood there. A higher one never, we hear, was known. Fortunately no lives either of man or beast have as yet been known to have been sacrificed, but the loss of property is so severe that at present it cannot be accurately estimated. The telegraph wires being all down, no communication could be had with any other districts, and much anxiety is felt for the residents on the Hunter, respecting whom disastrous accounts came to hand by last advices.

THE HUNTER.
(*From yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*)

Since our last issue the prevalence of fine weather, and the steady subsidence of the flood, have to some extent restored public confidence and brightened the prospect around us. The clear bracing air is welcomed by everybody, not only as a means of removing more quickly the universal damp, but also as offering some hope that the sickness anticipated as one result of the flood will be less extensive and less serious in its consequences. The river at West Maitland has fallen about eleven feet; and the backwater in different localities, where its outflow is impeded or accelerated by local circumstances, from six to seven feet.

The subsidence of the waters reveals the havoc already committed on the banks of the river, and the danger that still awaits many of the water-side properties. The unprotected surface of the river's bank bordering High-street has suffered more or less from one end of the town to the other; and although some pieces of piling stand uninjured, others, unfortunately, through want of continuity are threatened with destruction by being undermined where the current has played upon the bank above them.

The main road has suffered but little injury. In 1857 large gaps were torn across it in various places by the overflowing streams, and traffic was impeded for a long time afterwards. Since then the road has been macadamised, and the firmly compacted surface of angular pieces of blue metal stands almost unbroken. Besides this, the embankments constructed by the Corporation at the rear of Messrs. Riley's, Procter's Simms's, and Patterson's premises, prevented an overflow direct from the river in that locality, and saved the road from even a test of its durability.

The residents in the lower parts of the town, who, suddenly driven from their homes, found refuge in various large buildings opened for the purpose, were from the first dependent in many cases for the bare necessaries of life on the prompt exertions of a few energetic men, who took upon themselves the responsibilities of providing and distributing relief. An organised relief movement was set on foot on Tuesday, and the responsibility has been transferred to a committee duly appointed to expend the funds to be raised here and elsewhere. The Government and probably the people of Sydney will be appealed to. As the water passes away from the land many of the refugees are returning to their homes, to render them habitable; and the crowds at the School of Arts and other places are being gradually reduced.

We give below the result of our reporter's observations and inquiries:—

PITNACREE AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Near Pitnacree, as elsewhere, the flood had been very severe; the only land in this locality out of water was some three acres or so belonging to Mr. A. Dodds. This land, it appears, was all covered in 1857, and it is surmised that the difference in the level on this occasion, when the flood was so much higher in other parts, is to be accounted for by the fact that the embankment forming the railway has to some extent kept the waters back. Mr. Dodds's land served for a place of refuge not only for his own horses and cattle, but also for those of many of his neighbours. We hear, notwithstanding, that a quantity of cattle and pigs belonging to the settlers near have been lost during this visitation.

At East Maitland the damage done has been very considerable, though not perhaps quite so much so as was rumoured here at first. Instead of a hundred houses having been under water, we find from inquiries on the spot that the actual number submerged was from twenty to thirty. Besides the unfortunates who were sheltered in the Mechanics' Institute, there were about sixteen souls who took refuge, by the kindness of Mr. West, in the railway Station. It was some difficulty to provide for these people, the station-house being entirely surrounded by water. Some timely supplies from the west, added to those carried over from the town, enabled Mr. West to hold out until the waters fell.

In Walli House, near the Victoria Bridge, the water attained a height of nearly two feet, as shown by the marks on the wall. It is said that even the highest floods previously known have never entered the house. During the height of the flood the inmates were kindly supplied with provisions by boat from friends in East Maitland.

The Bolwarra district has suffered greatly. Scarcely any farm has been free from water, and the amount of damage done, it is feared, will be very great, although at present we have been unable to glean any very definite particulars. Mr. C. Bowden's place, being dry, served as a refuge for about thirty poor people whose homes were flooded. Bolwarra House accommodated some forty more. Several others took refuge in the National School. Mr. Northcote is said to have lost a large quantity of pressed hay, besides twenty-four fat pigs. A considerable quantity of corn was standing in this locality, and is all lost. Several stacks of hay, supposed to have been swept away, are found, as the water goes down, to be still standing; but it is doubtful whether the hay will be of much use after the wetting it has experienced, even supposing it does not heat and take fire.

THE RIVER BANK.—The river bank from the Falls to the Horseshoe Bend has fallen away more or less at every part, with the exception only of that portion near Mr. Aggar's, which happens to be securely piled. Near the New Bridge works the fall of the bank has placed one of the large iron cylinders in a precarious position, and it has had to be secured from going in by means of iron chains. Near this spot, the end of Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co.'s stables has sunk to a dangerous extent. But perhaps the most serious slip is that at the rear of Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick's stores, where the bank began to give way about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Cousens and others on the premises were roused by the barking of the dogs, and on getting up to see what was the matter found the bank at the back had gone, carrying with it the platform upon which stood the force pump, together with some of the sheds. All hands were immediately roused up and set to work at removing the ironmongery goods. Hickey's boat had been moored to a post at the spot, but post and boat both were gone. It turned out afterwards that the rope had slipped off the post, and Mr. Wolfe found the boat in the course of the morning at Midlorn, almost uninjured. Hickey and his crew, we may here mention, started for Newcastle in the afternoon, taking with them Judge McFarland, and several other passengers. At daylight the continued fall of the bank threatened the new wholesale store lately built by Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick, and in which at the time there were close upon 600 tons of goods; it was at once resolved to remove these, and the men employed by the firm, aided by the employés of Messrs. Cohen, Vindin, Owen and Beckett, Levien, and in fact from all the stores in the town, set to work with a will, and by dinner time had cleared away the greater moiety. In one of the sheds that were carried away a number of cases of kerosene were usually stored, but fortunately they had been removed on Saturday night. Further slips took place during the day, and the large store remains yet in a position of jeopardy. Behind the shop lately occupied by Mr. Tegg a large slip has occurred, but the next premises, Mr. Blair's, have fared the worst. Only a few months ago Mr. Blair had piles driven in at the back, and a large platform or yard erected; this has all gone, the upright piles only remaining, the bank besides has fallen to such an extent that the kitchen, near the house, is unsafe. On the next premises Mr. Cooper has pulled down a large shed to save it from going into the river. At Mr. Youdale's, adjoining, a lane some 12 feet in width, leading to Mr. Blair's on the left and to Mr. Baiser's on the right hand, has gone in altogether, and so much of the bank has gone away that one of the posts supporting the large iron water-tank has nothing to rest upon, and the whole framework, tank and all, must shortly go into the river; the engine, Mr. Youdale thinks, will remain perfectly safe. Mr. Riley has lost a crockery shed and part of his yard. Further down yet the bank is falling in all along, and the embankment behind Patterson's, which stood so well during the flood, is not unlikely to be destroyed by the crumbling away of the bank beneath it. But it is near the foot of Hunter-street that the most extensive slips have occurred, and the appearance this spot now presents is such as to be scarcely recognisable. Besides the houses we mentioned in our last as having been carried away, several others between Hunter and Free Church streets have been pulled down, in order to save the materials from going into the stream. The point of land on which Ranfurley-terrace formerly stood is so entirely gone that there is quite a little bay at the place. It is estimated that a piece of land fully fifty feet in breadth has slipped away at this point. While alluding to the loss sustained at this spot we may observe that Mr. Hodson has heard of some of his furniture having been recovered down the river, and among other things the chest of drawers that contained the money has been picked up with the contents all correct. We are informed by parties who went down the river yesterday as far as the Pitnacree punt, that there are slips of land into the river visible constantly all the way, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. In referring to the damage done to the river bank, we may here state that Mr. Loder, of Abbey Green, near Singleton, has lost by one slip six acres of cultivation land. The flood at that place was two feet below the high flood of 1857.

At Midlorn, opposite the Horse Shoe Bend, the whole remaining portion of Mr. A. J. Doyle's house, occupied by Mr. James Moylan, has been swept away, and deep water now exists at the spot where it stood, the dairy and pantry being the only remains of the house and outbuildings, one of the ornaments of the bank but a few months back. Mr. Moylan, the very narrow escape of whose family was reported in our last, has lost also eight hundred bushels of corn and five tons of potatoes swept away in the barn, his twenty-two pigs are missing, and a fine stack of hay, some twenty tons, had six feet of water up it. A little lower down, opposite the end of the Government road through the Bend, stood a farm house, occupied by Mr. Thomas Neylan. This also has been swept away, land and all, and with it all his clothes and furniture. His brother, Patrick Neylan, has his house still, but 800 bushels of corn are gone, with his pigs. Higher up the river, at the upper end of Mr. Doyle's vineyard, is a house occupied (with the vineyard itself) by Mr. Ambruster; the land in front of this house is swept away to the door, and Mr. Ambruster is about removing the house to save it from destruction. In his cellar some 6000 gallons of wine, in casks, of this year's make, were covered with water; while the vineyard was greatly cut up by the rapid currents of water crossing it.

The losses at Hillsborough among the settlers have been very severe. We have been informed of the following particulars by a resident near. Mr. Kent has lost all his corn and potatoes. Mr. Hedge was flooded out of his house, and lost seven acres of corn. Mr. Hogan lost £50 worth of hay, with the shed it was in, and his dwelling-house was swept away, with all in it, except most of the furniture, which was got out and saved. This family had a narrow escape from drowning when crossing a back current on their way to a place of refuge. Mr. Coffey lost his house, all his crops, and pigs, but saved his cattle and furniture.

At Rosebrook the flood rose to within six inches of August, 1857. The settlers suffered very severely, and several were engaged from forty to forty-eight hours constantly helping each other to shift their cattle, furniture, crops, &c., to safer places. We have heard of only two whose houses were flooded, but many lost heavily in crops, mostly corn on the ground not pulled. Mr. O'Brien was flooded out, the water being up to the wall-plate of his house, and he lost fourteen acres of corn, two of potatoes, and about 700 dozen pumpkins. Mr. Doran's barn was flooded, and he lost his pressed hay, although raised up; he lost also 300 bushels corn, 200 dozen pumpkins, and one acre potatoes. Mr. Jarvis lost seven acres corn, and one of potatoes. Mr. Byers five acres corn, one of potatoes. Mr. Flannery 250 bushels corn, 500 dozen pumpkins. Mr. Tierney 400 bushels corn. Mrs. Hilyard seven acres corn, and 250 dozen pumpkins. Mr. Watt six acres corn, and 200 dozen pumpkins. Beyond doubt the farmers on all the rich alluvial flats around have similar losses to record, but we have heard only details of these few cases.

At Morpeth the level of the flood appears to have been nine inches above that of August, 1857. The damage in the town has not been great; but the farmers in the vicinity who had little else to lose have now lost the few cows and pigs to which they looked as a stand by.

Among other places of refuge for those driven from their homes that we have not already mentioned, was the store of Mr William Wade, where between thirty and forty people found shelter, and were for several days also supplied with provisions by the generosity of that gentleman.

The Government embankment, opposite Hubert's, has, as we have long predicted, proved itself utterly unable to keep out the flood, that the less pretentious earthen embankments at the Falls and other places have so well withstood.

LOCHINVAR.

Our district has undergone a mighty change within the last few days through the flood, and the loss cannot, at the very lowest calculation, be less than £5000. And although the flood is about eighteen inches below the flood of 1857, the damage done perhaps is greater. A great deal of property has been sacrificed for the want of boats, as only one boat could be got, and some half-dozen families wanting it at the same time. The boat that was got belonged to Mr. J. F. Doyle, and too much praise cannot be awarded to that gentleman for his kindness; for although the boat was wanted at his own place to save his own property, he lent it to save others, and let his own go.

SINGLETON.

The flood waters subsided very rapidly yesterday and to-day, but the river is still some eleven or twelve feet above its usual level. This morning the first passenger train was despatched from Singleton, but it could only proceed a short distance beyond Stoney Creek, and returned to Singleton about 12 o'clock. It was reported that the railway line near the Elgin-street station was then some three feet under water, and that the flood waters were receding but slowly. Another effort was to be made, however, this afternoon to get a train through to West Maitland, with what result we have as yet (8 o'clock p.m.) not been able to ascertain. Taking the main current of the flood below the town of Singleton as a guide, the waters reached there about the same height as in the ever memorable flood of August, 1857, although in the town of Singleton it was from three to fifteen inches lower in various places, except at the junction of John and George streets, where, exposed to the main stream, it reached some inches above the highest flood ten years ago.

FORDWICH.

The following letter from a correspondent gives some particulars of the flood at Fordwich:—

Our immediate neighbourhood is in great distress; the greater part of the wheat destroyed; and great loss of cattle, &c. The post-office is swept away, and sorry to say that Mr. Joseph Clark is a great sufferer. His store is totally swept away, and everything lost. We estimate his loss to be near £500. Great sympathy is here felt for Mr. Clark.

WOLLOMBI.

JUNE 24.—Only for the great and persevering industry of the people of this district, the name of the place might be altogether erased from the map of Northumberland. Against all their misfortunes they have borne up and struggled with persevering energy. The wheat blight, with occasional floods (rather too frequent lately) has put the population, which is agricultural, to their best efforts. This last affliction (the flood of the last few days) has destroyed all the prospect of a future harvest. The crop was almost in. I am not aware of an exception. The wheat is either washed away or covered with mud and sand. The rain commenced early in the week, and continued with very little intermission until Friday, midnight, when the flood reached its greatest height, which was five feet higher than the remarkable one of 1857. I am told too (so far as regards the Wollombi) that they both occurred on the same day of the month, the 22nd of June.

The greatest loss is on the farmers, but other classes have suffered very considerably, and have to put up with a great deal of inconvenience. More than half the people had to leave their homes, and many who had shown hospitality were obliged, as the flood rose beyond expectation, to seek the same from others. In the hurry the furniture, &c., were left, but on the subsidence of the flood it was found that nearly in all cases they had been carried away.

The Wesleyan chapel, a very insignificant slab structure, was totally carried away. The Catholic church had thirteen feet of water in it. The English church had a few inches, just enough to cause a trifle of inconvenience. There were a few hairbreadth escapes from drowning. On Friday morning, a gentleman was saved by our very worthy and highly respected Police Magistrate, Mr. Dopping, who at his own expense had purchased a boat, and by the skilful use of it saved the gentleman's life. Not only Mr. Dopping's individual exertions (which were very great indeed), but his residence, were at the service of those who needed them. His humane feelings are of a very high order; they arise from a good head and a good heart.

On Sunday, at noon, a canoe sank. The three men in it were saved—one by Mr. D. Kenny, and at very great risk of his own life, the drowning man, like most in that condition, acting anything but wisely for himself and benefactor.

This communication has gone on a greater length than I intended, though endeavouring to be as concise as possible. I have left untold numberless cases of hardship, and only given a faint idea of the disastrous flood of the past week. Though much property has been lost, it is pleasing to relate that no accident to life has occurred. We have no account from the surrounding portions of the district. No mail from Maitland since Thursday. Most probably it will proceed thither this morning (Monday).

A new Roman Catholic periodical is announced, under the title of "Catholic Opinion." The design is similar to that of "Public Opinion," and, in addition to selections from the principal ecclesiastical journals published on the Continent, it will be issued at a penny.

The last new thing in fancy papers is a very attractive specimen recently issued by Messrs. Bowles and Gardener, of Newgate-street, which they have patented under the name of "Mother-of-pearl paper." It is very unique, novel, and effective.

The most sensible piece of advice you can give to a public speaker is to request him to be correct before being eloquent. If accuracy was always kept in view, we should not have such a person as Lord Elcho stating that "in the printing trade there was a rule under which a man who could earn perhaps 45s. a week was prevented taking more than 21s."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—June 27.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), 161 tons, Captain M'Rae, from Grafton 25th instant. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—June 27.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 28.

Dunbar Castle, Anglo-Indian, for London; Clutha, Isle of France, for Newcastle; Charlotte Andrews, for Wellington; Australia, for Melbourne; Florence Irving (s.), Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Saxonia (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—June 27.

City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Irvine and 4 children, Messrs. T. Todd, G. Todd, Burk, and 1 in the steerage.

Clutha, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Bruce, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Sinclair, for Adelaide, via Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 27.

Ida, from Cape Hawke, with 8,000 shingles, 475 feet timber; Hirondelle, from Wollongong, with 133 tons coal; Caroline, from Newcastle, with 41 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 27.

Ida, for Brisbane Water; Numba, for Bermagui; Chippewa, for Shoalhaven; Martha, Ellen, Gordon, Otago, for Newcastle; Janet Dickson, for Richmond River.

EXPORTS.—June 27.

James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton: 1 package tobacco, 20 bags flour, 22 bags sugar, 22 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 8 bags sugar, 2 chests tea, 18 bags flour, 5 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 16 packages tea, Daniell, King, and Co.; 60 bags rice, Meyerfeld and Co.; 2 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 34 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 3 packages, J. Powell; 1 case, W. Maddock; 14 cases machinery, Esbone, Feez, and Co.; 6 bales bagging, 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 6 packages candles, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 1 package, A. Fairfax and Co.; 69 bars 1 bundle iron, 3 bars steel, 24 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 bales woolpacks, R. Towns and Co.; 4 packages candles, 120 bags rice, 32 bags sugar, 3 hogsheads 1 quarter-cask brandy, 1 package tobacco, 3 hogsheads rum, 2 quarter-casks wine, 5 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 4 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 half-chests tea, Walford and Sparke; 1 case raisins, R. F. Palser; 84 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 2 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 1 case, harness, D. M'Call; 27 bags potatoes, 4 packages, Henriques; 10 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 2 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 1 package, R. Henderson; 1 package, Marshall; 15 cases fruit, J. Good; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 7 packages rope, 1 package Mitchell and Co.; 3 cases, P. Hart; 1 case, R. Conell; 3 kegs butter, T. Walsh; 2 cases, Shepherd and Co.; 7 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Wright and Smith; 1 package, Sharwood and Co.; 16 packages Chinese goods, Sun Quong Lee; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 6 packages, Hardie and Mitchell; 4 packages, Hinton, Brothers; 15 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 3 packages, C. Maloney; 2 packages, Walford and Sparke; 20 bags potatoes, H. Goddard; 25 cases fruit, H. Woolward; 4 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 35 bags salt, W. Church; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 coop fowls, Ireland; 33 bags potatoes, 6 bags wheat, 4 packages, C. B. Bond; 1 case, J. Keep; 29 bags potatoes, 1 keg butter, 2 packages, R. Veseys; 850 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.; 6 cases, G. Stabler; 1 package, Jerrems; 1 package, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 354 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.; 3 cases galvanized iron, 1 sack seed, G. Thorne; 99 half-chests tea, Daniell, King, and Co.; 1 box type, A. Cubitt; 2 cases, G. Walsh; 10 casks tallow, 99 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 32 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 29 bags maize, 31 cases fruit, P. James; 50 hides, Irwin and Turner; 10 bags maize, W. R. Hill; 1 case, Botanic Gardens, 2 packages, J. Clinch; 26 cases fruit, G. Oakes; 2 packages, Larkin; 22 casks tallow, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

Isle of France, for Adelaide, via Newcastle: 800 bags flour, original cargo.

Additional per Dunbar Castle, for London: 4 boxes sovereigns (£20,000), E. S. and A. C. Bank; 5 boxes sovereigns (£25,000), Commercial Bank; 9 boxes bar gold (9243 ounces), Bank of New South Wales.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Dunbar Castle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Wellington.—By the Charlotte Andrews, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Anglo-Indian, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Florence Irving (s.), and Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Fiji and Navigators.—By the Jason, on Saturday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2 30 p.m.

MAILS PER RUAHINE, VIA PANAMA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Ruahine will be dispatched with the Homeward Mails, via New Zealand and Panama, on MONDAY, the 1st July.

The times appointed for closing the mail are:—

For registered letters, 11 a.m., 1st July; and for letters, packets, and newspapers, noon, 1st July.

Newspapers can be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m.

Letters and packets posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to noon on the 1st July.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand; for Panama, New York, San Francisco, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras; and for London, in which last will be included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The usual intercolonial rates will be charged on correspondence for New Zealand.

The rates of postage to and through the United Kingdom will be the same as those charged by the route via Suez and Southampton. For rates of postage on correspondence to and through Panama see table below.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 24th June, 1867.

Table showing the amount of Postage to be charged by the Post Office, New South Wales, upon the Letters and Newspapers forwarded in the mail from Sydney to Panama, for transmission to the undermentioned British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

[These rates will, except where otherwise stated, prepay the letters, &c., to their destination without further charge.]

Places.	Letters. Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.	For every additional oz.	Newspapers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Panama	0 6	1 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1
Chili	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Peru	1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	2 0	3
Ecuador	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Bolivia	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Brazil	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Paraguay	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Uruguay	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Argentine Confederation	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	2
Venezuela	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...
*San Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, Vera Cruz	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
British Columbia	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
Vancouver's Island	1 4	2 8	5 4	8 0	2 8	2
*United States of North America	...	...	...	...	...	...
*West Indies, British	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hayti	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Cuba	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
St. Thomas's	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Porto Rico	1 6	3 0	6 0	9 0	3 0	3
Martinique	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Guadaloupe	0 10	1 8	3 4	5 0	1 8	3
Mexico, West Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—On correspondence to places marked thus *, and to places in America and West Indies, not specified in the above schedule, the rates of postage to Panama only will be charged; the Imperial or foreign postage being collected on delivery.

Book packets and trade patterns may be transmitted to Panama at the usual rates to England via Southampton. To all other places specified above, letter rates will be charged.

Late letters for the United Kingdom may be posted at the General Post Office up till 2 p.m., on payment of a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each.

Correspondence for Brazils, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentine Confederation must be sent through England, as well as via Panama, prepaid, as shown in the Table.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 27: Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton; Clutha, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Bruce, for Melbourne via Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Sinclair, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Camden, barque, 235 tons, Captain Krause, for Tonga and Fijis; Warren Hastings, ship, 867 tons, Captain Perry, for Shanghai.

The Catherine Hill.—Our Newcastle correspondent has forwarded to us the following particulars of the loss of the above vessel, related to him by Captain Crawley, her late master, who had just arrived in Newcastle, from Lake Macquarie:—The Catherine Hill left Richmond River, bound for Newcastle, on Monday week last, the weather being dark and gloomy, with light variable winds and heavy rain. On Wednesday it blew a heavy gale from N.E. to E., with heavy squalls, thunder and lightning; the ship was hove-to under single-reefed fore trysail, there being a high confused sea at the time; ship labouring heavily, and shipping a great quantity of water. On Friday morning made the land on the lee bow, close in shore, between two reefs of rocks; tried to make sail on ship to get her off shore, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Kept her away for the beach, and, while doing so, shipped a heavy sea, which took overboard the mate and cook, who were never seen afterwards. All the other hands reached the shore in safety; stayed on shore all night and next day without clothing or food, when a settler came and made a fire and provided us with provisions. The vessel is bilged, tide ebbing and flowing in her on the beach. The cargo consists of cedar and pine. There are no hopes of getting the vessel off, and the crew are engaged stripping vessel and saving all they can of the wreck.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.) crossed the Clarence River bar on the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., and arrived alongside the Commercial Wharf at 6·45 p.m. yesterday, having had light variable winds throughout the passage. Her cargo comprises 1250 bags maize, 90 pigs, and sundries. Passed the Agnes Irving (s.) off Cape Hawke, and the Grafton (s.) off Port Macquarie.

Loss of the Ketch Lord of the Isles.—The Kiama Pilot of the 25th instant reports that the ketch Lord of the Isles, the property of Mr. J. Lord, Sydney, —— Ross, master, entered our port some days before the bad weather set in, and was awaiting orders from the parties to whom her cargo was consigned to unload. When the gale commenced, the master, by advice of Captain Stobo, anchored in the deep water of the bight between the middle spur of the breakwater and the jetty. Captain Stobo also kindly lent chains, hawsers, &c., by which the vessel was secure, and through which she rode in safety till about half-past 8 on Friday night. At that time the fury of the gale and the disturbance of the water was such that the stern hawser of the little craft parted, and she swung round, carrying her mooring gear with her, into the middle of the harbour, where the anchorage must have become entangled with the large mooring chain at the bottom, for the craft was securely held till the next morning. The length of chain which she had to swing upon was such as, for ten hours to keep the craft dancing within a few feet of the rock forming the centre spur of the breakwater; however, about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning she sunk, the masts only being visible. Parts of the wreck were picked up on Porter's Garden Beach, as also parts of the cargo-boat belonging to the I. S. N. Co., which must have broken its moorings at the same time as the ketch's hawsers gave way. It was thought at one time that the wharf, store, &c., would be washed away, but, however, they weathered it out with credit to their builders. The ketch, we hear, had several thousand feet of timber consigned to Mr. J. Black, J.P., and about twenty tons of coal to Mr. G. Bullen.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.—Edgar Ross, Hamburg barque, 275 tons, Bindel, from Melbourne.

June 26.—Cassiterides, barque, 376 tons, Hooper, from Melbourne.

June 26.—Woniora (s.), from Sydney.

June 26.—Koerlid, Dutch brig, from Sydney.

June 27.—Black Swan (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.—Ann C. schooner, Kin, for Hobart Town, with 140 tons coal.

June 26.—Highlander, brig, Davis, for Wellington, N. Z., with 280 tons coal.

June 26.—Aurifeld, barque, M'Eachern, for Wallaroo with 600 tons coal.

June 26.—Sea Nymph, barque, Walker, for Melbourne, with 365 tons coal.

June 26.—Rangoon, barque, Scott, for Melbourne, with 385 tons coal.

June 26.—Anne Melhuish, barque, Williams, for Auckland, N. Z., with 450 tons coal, 10 tons coke, 30 tons bones, and 100 bags maize.

June 26.—Lady Alice, brig, Molton, for Melbourne, with 285 tons coal.

June 27.—Black Swan (s.), Harding, for Port Ste, hens.

COASTERS INWARD.

June 26.—Uncle Tom, Mary Ann, Notion and Louisa and Miriam, from Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 20.—Agnes Jessie, from Sydney.

WALLAROO.

DEPARTURE.

June 14.—Moonta, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

CLEARED OUT.

June 13.—Dragon, 245, Crosby, for Sydney. Passengers—Mrs. Crosby and child. 2325 bags wheat.

June 15.—Veno, 221, Watson, for Sydney. 1590 bags wheat, 1070 bags flour.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 27.

600 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.

1 case glass, F. Ebsworth

2778 oz. 17 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Union Bank

4 cases boots, J. Lobb

9 barrels oil, 20 drums turps, W. M. Martyn

300 bags salt, 10 bales canvas, 1 case leather, 110 casks beer, 17 cases provisions, Smith, Brothers

50 hogsheads ale, 2 bins malt, R. and T. Tooth and Co.

571 bags wheat, 109 lengths pipes, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

600 bags flour, Henriques

302 bags flour, Palmer

100 bags flour, M'Donald

100 bags flour, J. M. Black

26 cases metal, 12 kegs nails, Sullivan

200 casks beer, 672 sacks oats, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

18 tyres, 19 packages hardware, &c., P. N. Russell and Co.

7 packages glass, T. Edens

10 quarter-casks whisky, J. Powell

20 cases liquorice, T. J. Stutchbury

1 case books, C. T. Sandon

20 hogsheads 60 quarter-casks rum, 2 hogsheads 132 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.

36 cases vestas, Franck, Brothers, and Co.

1 case trimmings, W. and S. Gardiner

2 cases sewing-machines, Gordon and Gotch

250 cases kerosene, S. Hoffnung and Co.

2 cases books, W. Maddock

2 cases drapery, H. Woolnough

1 case drapery, R. Gray

2 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pape

1 case crinoline, Broomfield and Whitaker

1 case drapery, F. Perks and Co.

30 barrels caustic soda, 50 kegs carbonate soda, Daniell, King and Co.

150 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy

11 hogsheads spirits, 40 quarter-casks, 2 hogsheads ale, 1 pipe wine, H. M'Crea

16 packages ship chandlery, Mitchell and Co.

1 case printing materials, Sharwood and Co.

1 package woolpacks, Mort and Co.

4 cases clothing, 3 trusses blankets, 1 case towels, 1 case handkerchiefs, W. Drynan and Co.

163 casks grease, F. Macnab and Co.

10 bundles iron, 20 lengths piping, J. Keep

2 cases biscuit, Whittingham, Brothers

33 packages tobacco, W. Wolfen and Co.

8 packages drugs, Elliott, Brothers

6 cases wine, J. Powell

1 case ammonia, 1 case plants, L. and S. Samuel

2 cases glass, J. Gordon

2 cases millinery, Jamieson

66 casks ale, G. Thornton

1 case saddle trees, C. Maloney

10 quarter-casks wine, R. T. Ford and Co.

6 packages tortoiseshell, 2 bags hoofs, J. A. Buttrey

54 cases provisions, 250 cases beer, 165 barrels currants, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

June 27.—Geelong (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 27.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 26.—Ornato, for London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 27.	8 30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and light fog.
	Noon	Calm.	Clear.
	5 p.m.	Calm.	Ditto

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 27.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	Line interrupted			Line interrupted
Port Mackay	Ditto			Ditto
Waverley	Ditto			Ditto
Nebo	Ditto			Ditto
Rockhampton	Ditto			Ditto
Hawkwood	Ditto			Ditto
Maryborough	Ditto			Ditto
Gayndah	Ditto			Ditto
Brisbane	Ditto			Ditto
Toowoomba	Ditto			Ditto.
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Line interrupted			Line interrupted
Grafton	Ditto			Ditto
Glen Innes	Ditto			Ditto
Armidale	Ditto			Ditto
Tamworth	Ditto			Ditto
Murrurundi	Ditto			Ditto
Singleton	Ditto			Ditto
Maitland	Ditto			Ditto
Newcastle	Ditto			Ditto
Windsor	W. Foggy			W. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine	30 210		Calm. Fine
South Head	W. Fine			W. Fine
Wollongong	W. Fine			W. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Very fine			W. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Foggy	27 910	47	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Line interrupted			Line interrupted
Cassilis	Ditto			Ditto
Wellington	Ditto			Ditto
Dubbo	Ditto			Ditto
Orange	Calm. Fine, frosty			SW. Dull, cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Cold, cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Urana	Calm. Fine			N. Cloudy
Deniliquin	E. Cloudy morn.	29 850	54	Calm. Showery
Hay	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Raining
Moulamein	W. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Balranald	WNW. Raining			WNW. Showery
Euston	NNW. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Wentworth	NW. Rain all night			N. Cloudy
Goulburn	W. Fine, frosty			Calm. Dull, cold
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine, frosty			NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Yass	Calm. Clear, frosty			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Foggy, cold			Calm. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Kiandra	NW Fine, cloudy			NW. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Cloudy, cold	29 622	57	Calm. Fine.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	N. Dull, rain	30 107	44	No report
Queenscliff	N. Showery	30 10	52	No report
Cape Schank	N. Cloudy	29 78	47	No report
Cape Otway	N. Fine	29 779	57	No report
Portland	NNW. Fine	30 010	58	No report.
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	NW. Cloudy, fine	29 944	55 6	No report
Adelaide	N., mod. Overcast	29 882	54 8	No report
M'Donald Bay	NNE. Cloudy			No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 35" East. 1861.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 26th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·363	49·2	80	W.	0 2	6	0	0	5.0
P.M. 3	·204	61 3	58	N.W.	0·0	2			
P.M. 9	·235	52·4	81	W.N.W.	0·1	3			4 0
Mean	30·210	54·3	73 0		0.1	4	0 0		4·5

Evaporation for 24 hours, 0·016.

Temperature of sea water at Fort Denison at 9 a.m., 56.5

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 62·5 | Sun—maximum 101 1
Minimum .... 45 2 | Grass—minimum .... 39 6 }

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 27th, 51·40 inches.

Annual average of the preceding eight years, 49 93 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

June 27th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Tempera. shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30 210	47 2	86	W.N.W.	0·5	2	62·5	44·9	0
Grafton										
Newcastle	100									
South Head	267	29·927	46·9	93	S.W.	0·4	3	61·3	45·3	0
Kiandra	4640	25 504	35·2	100	N.W.	1·0	9	42·0	27·8	
Deniliquin	610	29 939	49·0	79	E.	4·0	10	65·0	45·7	0

Astronomical Memorandum for June 28th.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	6.25	23 19 N.	7.11	4.54
Moon	2.44	11 35 N.	2.45a.m.	1.43 p.m.
Mercury	8.11	21 16 N.	8.51 a.m.	6 47 p.m.
Venus	4 42	21 13 N.	5.20 a.m.	3.18 p.m.
Mars	10.22	11 18 N.	10.31 a.m.	9.36 p.m.
Jupiter	22.56	9 46 S.	9.52 p.m.	10.43 a.m.
Saturn	15.4	14 56 S.	2.0 p.m.	3.25 a.m.

Moon's age, 23·1 days.

High water at Fort Denison ...a.m. 4h. 5m.; p.m., 4h. 45m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE. Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

The deputation of Roman Catholic Prelates who visited Mr. Parkes, as Colonial Secretary, expressed clearly what where the views they entertained. In a few words these may be told. They wish, wherever their numbers attain the margin of a public school, to have a Roman Catholic school—to exercise a perfect control over its management—to employ none but teachers of their own faith—to have no books but such as possess their authorisation. They are willing to have one Board, but they ask to possess a representation in proportion to their numerical strength. They wish their teachers to be trained separately, and at the public cost. Should their numbers be as they hope—in excess of all others—they will have virtually the exclusive direction of the education of the people. Whatever party is so predominant, and has votes in proportion to its numbers, must, by its agents, control and govern all the rest. They require, however, that the Board should be executive and not legislative, by which they say education will be removed from the arena of politics—that is, the direct action of the Cabinet.

It will be recollected by our readers that we offered no strenuous opposition to the existence of two Boards or two systems. We foresaw that in displacing this cumbrous and expensive mode of conducting education we should find ourselves face to face with the most serious difficulties, of which there appeared to us no clear solution. What, however, the Roman Catholic bishops demand, with the exception of those places where their numbers would not allow them to have a separate school, is that the Denominational system shall be established, and that public schools in the sense of schools for all, with a common form of instruction and under teachers having the same responsibility, shall not have precedence. These gentlemen have asserted in a broad and intelligible form the opinions they hold. We have no doubt that they will be enforced with all the influence they possess. That influence is, and ought to be great.

Most statesmen have arrived at the conclusion that there are duties belonging to citizenship and to a common country which create a demand for general instruction. Brushing aside many of the difficulties which ecclesiastics raise in deciding what is secular and what is religious in education, they have been content to find the principles which constitute, in their view, the elements of public morality, and to appoint persons to impart them who sympathise with the institutions and sentiments of the country in which they live. It is very true that by a certain course of logic we arrive at a conclusion that if a man belongs to a Church he is bound to submit to the principles of its priesthood. But as a matter of fact the clergy are just as much influenced by their position as their neighbours. In one country the clergy take a share in whatever may enlarge the scope and extend the influence of science; in another, the priest and the people, as in some States of America, are equally ignorant and brutish. In some countries they are among the most intelligent and liberal of the population; in others they seem to ally themselves with every form of disorder and discontent and to employ themselves in stirring up the most bitter animosities. Thus we are not obliged to take the interpretation given in any particular spot, without regard to the principles which prevail elsewhere, as the exclusive and final views of the denomination to which they belong. We know as a matter of fact, that the priests, the bishops, and the whole ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholic Church varies in different countries, and that we are not therefore raising an insuperable difficulty in the way of Catholic education, although we may not be inclined to do all that may be asked—establish an exclusively Roman Catholic system. This has been the feeling in this country. Many of the most intelligent members of the Roman Catholic Church were in favour of the Education Bill. If it were true, as stated recently by Mr. Parkes, that according to the view of a clergyman of his own Church, a child could not be answered, when asking "who made the world?" "God,"—we should certainly arrive at the conviction that the sooner the Government abandoned education the better. We should be equally hostile to any system that made it a violation of conscience for a Protestant teacher to inform a child that thieving is contrary to the law of God, as well as to the laws of the land. But really it is a hard thing to suppose that any man of common sense or with any practical feeling of the difficulties of mixed society, could raise obstacles of this kind to the instruction of the rising race. Practically they do not exist, and never did. They are only the distortions of a theory, and if to meet them there is no way but excluding moral instruction altogether, parents had better take the charge into their hands, and leave the children of others to go their own way. We are most desirous of seeing every reasonable facility to the instruction of children in the principles of the Christian religion. The present law offers facilities for this purpose very wide and very general. All clergymen have access to their own flock, and if they choose to seek it they may employ persons to catechise them in their faith. No book will be used in any school that has not received distinctly the approval of men holding the views of all the leading denominations of the country, Catholic archbishops among them, and which can be objected to upon any internal evidence.

If these precautions are not sufficient, and if the strength of the Roman Catholic party can effectively obstruct popular education, all we say is, that the Government would do a grievous wrong in allowing schools to be created which might in the end deprive a large portion of the people, not of doctrinal instruction only, but of any advantage in a great national expenditure.

Mr. Parkes, therefore, met the deputation properly when he said that the bill had passed by a large majority, and that its principles could not and ought not to be reversed by any administrative movement. If the Board exercised its power in nullifying the provisions of the bill, or contriving regulations adverse to its known spirit, they would depart not only from common honesty but from the most established principles of legal interpretation, which makes all subordinate provisions and powers subject to the clear broad principles which are in the main sections of the Act. If, therefore, the views entertained by the right rev. gentlemen are those of the colony, of course the law must be repealed and a new system constituted. The whole question will first be reopened, and, if we are not greatly mistaken in the tendencies around us, they are such as will render the next measure far more indifferent to the interests and views of Churches, and perhaps impair that influence which ought to be exercised by them. Those who took note of our proceedings when the bill was under discussion will remember how constantly we endeavoured to secure what seemed reasonable concessions to the views of the minority. Much may be done by a tolerant, forbearing, and reasonable spirit; but if it comes to a question of principle, and of the whole organisation of public education, it may be easily understood that those who with all the prestige of their office and authority were unable to raise anything but a feeble opposition would meet with less success. It ought to be known, at least by those who have so large experience in these contests, that though much is gained in reality by the various Churches by steady perseverance, and much is allowed to spontaneous adjustment, they have always lost ground upon these questions when they have been subject to an intense popular agitation. Every step in the progress of modern society is distancing that stand point whence they have been accustomed to survey the world. The next system will do nothing for Churches, but sever the last link between secular and religious education. Has this course increased anywhere the influence of the priesthood?

Considerable attention has lately been called to the migration of a large number of German families from South Australia to the district of Albury. Our neighbours in the deserted colony are naturally displeased at the departure of a useful band of colonists, although, as very little of the emigration fund has been employed in importing Germans from Europe, there is no complaint on that score. Some writers in the Adelaide Press have been calling out for a change in the land law to restrain this exodus, but no such change will have the effect desired. The exodus is not due to land laws, and will not be prevented by land laws. If the German emigration sets steadily in to the fat lands of the Upper Murray, an alteration of the land laws in South Australia will no more stop it than the concession of tenant right in Ireland would stop the emigration of Irishmen to America. The modern movements of population are simply illustrations of the tendency all things have to find their level. Men are moving about in all directions to try and discover where they will be best off. Sometimes they move in ignorance, and make great mistakes; sometimes they move judiciously, and make a great success. There is little doubt but that the great mass of Irish emigrants to America have not only bettered their condition, but have made it better than it could ever by any possibility have been in their native land, even if the land-laws of Ireland had been framed and administered by a parliament sitting at College Green, and on the most approved Fenian principles. We have little doubt, too, that the Germans who are migrating from South Australia to the banks of the Upper Murray will find that they have made a change for the better.

South Australia has creditably achieved a great agricultural reputation, but we must remember that this dates only from the year 1851. Prior to the discovery of gold in Australia agriculture had indeed obtained its footing in South Australia, but it was not proportionally so important, compared with the mining and pastoral interests, as it is now, nor was there any export for cereal produce corresponding to what exists at present. Nor was this rapid development of agriculture due to the intrinsic fertility of the soil — a fertility that invited emigration and distanced competition. It was due to the practical good sense of the Government, which at an important crisis took good care that farming land of the best that was to be had should be easily accessible to all who wanted to settle down to agriculture.

Those who were in Australia when the discoveries at Forest Creek and Bendigo first revolutionised our affairs will remember the rush of male population to those golden gullies. The exodus from South Australia was certainly not less than from the other colonies, and for a time it looked as if the colony were about to be left to the care of the women and children. The Government, which could not stop the exodus, set itself to win back the truants. It did two things. It established an overland escort from the diggings to Adelaide and bought at full price all the gold so transmitted, creating thereby what was then a preferable market of the precious metal, and it also expedited surveys of land, and established weekly sales of convenient farming blocks. The consequence was that lucky diggers remitted their gold, and when they had made enough remitted themselves, and a very rapid development of agricultural settlement ensued. The diggers might have bought farms in Victoria, but they could not get them. The antiquated squatting notions were then in the ascendant. The diggings were in the unsettled districts, and the power to extend the area of the settled districts was not exercised. If the Government of Victoria had followed the example of its western neighbour, it might have retained the population it attracted, and settled them on the soil. But the cry to unlock the lands was not successful until the squatters had grown rich, and the diggers were not so flush of money; and then the power to purchase Crown land fell into the hands of those who had made their fortunes by leasing it. This in time led to an outcry against the auction system, and the preference for a trial of a fixed price, hedged round by conditions intended to prevent the squatter from availing himself of it. The objections to the particular forms which land laws in Victoria and New South Wales have assumed have too often been detailed to need narration here. One evil has been cured by creating another. But there is no disputing the fact that the administration of the old law was so defective as to intercept settlement at a time when it was most possible, and when it would have been most advantageous.

Up to the present time South Australia, which has found the auction system to work on the whole satisfactorily—not without disadvantages, but still with fewer than have been developed in adjacent colonies where other systems have been tried—has enjoyed a continuous career of agricultural advancement, and that notwithstanding the intervention of two or three droughts that gave to the farmers little more than their seed back again. The quality of South Australian wheat is unsurpassed, but the quantity produced per acre is not large. The average yield is lower than in any other Australian colony, except perhaps Western Australia. The surplus of wheat now pressing on the market has made the produce of farming small, and it is not wonderful that many farmers, not finding a better market, should look out for a better stand.

The Germans that are coming up the Murray from South Australia are not men in search of a homestead—men who have been kept from the land by unequal laws, and who are moving hundreds of miles to the only spot where a liberal legislation will allow them to pitch their tent in peace. They are mostly looking not for homes, but for better homes; they are under the impression, and we think rightly, that their industry will be bestowed to better advantage where they are moving to, than where they are moving from. It is the land with its accessories, not the land-laws, that constitutes the attraction, and in this respect their judgment of a location is not to be impugned. The valley of the Upper Murray is one of the finest parts of Australia. No one who travels through it fails to admire its beauty and its fertility. Those who have leased it are perhaps best acquainted with its worth, and have naturally been anxious to keep it to themselves. Years ago it was considered too remote to be available for small settlers, but that drawback is now removed. The railway from Melbourne to Echuca practically shortens its distance from the sea. The navigation of the river makes the railway available. The projected branch line from Sandhurst to Belvoir will still further improve the conditions of transit, and in the course of ages the railway from Sydney will be completed to the same district. The large population gathered on the Victorian side of the river—a mining population not likely to be diminished for many years—furnishes a ready and steady market for produce. The soil is very rich, the climate is on the whole milder than that of Adelaide, and the ground will produce nearly every crop that an Australian farmer can wish to grow. It is especially suited for the vine, in the cultivation of which the Germans delight. For these reasons, we think the Germans are wise in their generation in shifting their quarters. They will prove a valuable class of colonists; they are patient and industrious, and they are acclimatised to all the labours and trials of Australian agriculture; and if our neighbours to the West grieve at losing them, we cannot but rejoice at securing their allegiance. *Ubi bene, ibi patria.*

The Richmond Line.—This line will to-day be re-opened for traffic as far as Mulgrave, at which place it is expected there will be vehicles to convey passengers to Windsor. It will be several days before railway communication will again be complete as far as Windsor, owing to the damage done to the bridges. The approaches to the bridge at South Creek are much injured, and must be raised considerably before traffic can be resumed.

Another Good Example.—Mr. E. Byrne, chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, and Mrs. Rudd, Albion Cottage, Elizabeth-street South, have sent (jointly) half a ton of flour to the Rev. Dr. Hallinan, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the flood.

Suicide.—Mr. Joseph Silvester Walsh pilot, who cut his throat with a razor, about 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, died at his residence, South Head, yesterday morning, and an inquiry by the City Coroner into the circumstances connected with this distressing affair will be held at 10 o'clock, to-day. As soon as it was discovered, on Wednesday evening, that Mr. Walsh had attempted to destroy himself, a telegram was forwarded to Dr. Shaw, in Sydney, who immediately went out to Mr. Walsh's residence, and was unremitting in his attention until death took place.

The Northern Railway.—Our Newcastle correspondent informs us that the railway will be open for passenger traffic this (Friday) afternoon, and for goods in about four days.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquiry respecting the death of a man named Bernard Gallagher, aged about thirty-five years, was held before the City Coroner yesterday, at his office. Michael Gallagher stated that deceased was his son; he last saw him alive about half past 4 o clock on Wednesday evening; his son was then so intoxicated that he did not consider him capable of driving his horse and dray. George C. Turner stated that between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he saw deceased on horseback in Wynyard lane, and from his manner he believed him to be under the influence of drink; deceased missed his footing out of the stirrups, and fell forwards on the horse's neck; the horse bolted, and deceased then held himself by the animal's neck; as the horse was passing him (witness) he caught hold of the reins, with a view of stopping it; they proceeded only a few yards when the horse fell, deceased falling under the animal; deceased was quite insensible when picked up, and was immediately taken to the Infirmary in a cab. Jacob Moss, who witnessed the occurrence, gave similar evidence to that given by the last witness. Mr. William J. Mountain, house surgeon to the Infirmary, stated that, on examining Gallagher, he found a small wound over the right eye, and a larger wound behind the right ear; he could detect no fracture of the skull; the man was suffering from concussion or shock to the brain, and died about 6 o'clock on the following morning; deceased never spoke after his admission. Deceased was a drayman and was unmarried. Verdict. Died from the effects of injuries received accidentally by falling from his horse in a state of intoxication.

Masonic.—Monday last being St. John's Day, the members of Lodges No. 260, 266, and 267, Irish constitution, met in the Masonic Hall, at high 12, pursuant to custom, for the installation of the worshipful masters and other officers. The Lodge of Fidelity, No. 267, was largely attended by the leading members of the craft, and after the transaction of preliminary business, Brother J. A. Robinson was installed as W. M.; Brother Ellis was appointed S. W., Brother Lord, J. W.; Brother Penman, S. D.; Brother G. F. Jackson, J. D.; Brother Fernough, secretary. In the evening a banquet, at which about sixty members were present, was given at the Masonic Hall Hotel. The newly-installed W. M. of the Lodge of Fidelity occupied the chair, supported on the right by Provincial G. M. B. George Thornton and Past-masters Field, Clark, and Sutherland, and on the left by the W. M. of Lodge No. 266, and Past-masters Gribben, Maclean, and Tunks. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honoured. The Three Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland were given next, and then followed the District Grand Lodge of New South Wales, coupled with the name of Brother Thornton, P. G. M., to which Brother Thornton replied. Brother Past-master Gribben then proposed the newly-installed Master of No. 267, and, in doing so, passed a high encomium upon the talent and zeal that officer had displayed in connection with the Fidelity Lodge, and hoped that he would be long spared as a member of it. Brother Robinson, in returning thanks, said that his great aim would be to prove worthy of the honour conferred upon him. The toasts of newly-initiated and joining members and visitors were afterwards given. The proceedings were enlivened with vocal and instrumental music by Messrs. Jackson, Hodge, Beaumont, and others, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Farming Operations.—The majority of our farmers are yet unable to plough, their ground not having become dry enough, and, from the appearance of the weather for the past day or two, it is impossible to say when they will be able to get to work. The crops will necessarily be put in very late this season, if on some lands they are put in at all, but there is no help for it. There is not the slightest dependence to be placed in the recurrence of two seasons alike; if one year is dry and the soil as hard and consistent as a brickbat, the next will be wet, and the former stubborn earth will be a sea of muck in which horses will sink up to their haunches. The roads still continue in the same abominable state, and it is almost an impossibility for farmers to get any produce to market. The supply of wheat from the Queanbeyan and adjoining districts, upon which we are so much dependent for meeting the requirements of the large consumption of this market, is very much short of the quantity which is required, and our millers are very lightly stocked in consequence. Two teams came in with wheat yesterday from Murrumburrah, a place considerably beyond Yass. Were the roads in a passable state, we should have a large number of teams coming in from the Yass district, where wheat is fetching from 3s. to 3s 6d. per bushel only. The supply of maize is also very limited from the Shoalhaven district; in fact, for some time back none at all has come to market, in consequence of the impossibility of teams travelling along the road, and from the swollen state of the rivers between here and there.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

The New Diggings.—The new gold-field near Biraganbil still remains not fully developed, owing partly to the recent wet weather. The diggers themselves are very sanguine about the payable nature and extent of the field, and some very good prospects have been obtained. The gold is not waterworn, and some is very fine. The population is rapidly increasing. A few more weeks will finally decide the character of the field. One fact seems certain—a little gold can be got almost anywhere.—*Mudgee Liberal.*

Great Sale of Iron Bedsteads.—Furnishing ironmongers, furniture buyers, and others are invited to attend Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale of the above, this day, at their rooms, 238 George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, clothiers, and others to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, woollens, underclothing, felt hats, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Alexander Moore and Co. beg to call the attention of merchants, country buyers, dealers, and others, to their extensive sale this day, at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets, comprising fine old port and sherry wine, whisky, gin, rum, Hennessy's, Martell's, and other brandies, champagne, claret, arrack, punch, cordials, ale and porter in bottle and bulk, &c.—Adv.

John G. Cohen begs to direct attention to his sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11, of canvas, slightly damaged; earthenware and china, immediately after of Bohemian glassware.—Adv.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

The polling in the above election consequent upon the resignation of the Hon. John Hay, took place today. There was very little excitement manifested at any of the various polling Places, as there was an universal feeling that no opposition would be offered to Mr. John Lackey. The returns to hand from all places except Sydney are as follows:—

	Lackey.	Graham.
Parramatta	50	0
Prospect	0	0
Smithfield	50	16
Haslem Creek	3	0
Baulkham Hills	22	0
Pennant Hills	7	0
Dural	1	0
Irish Town	24	0
Liverpool	121	35
Cabramatta	36	0
Sydney (no return)		
	314	53
Majority of Lackey	261	

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bark, &c.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.

J. DEVLIN.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bark, &c.

C. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

A. ALLAN.—On the Premises of Mr. Riley, Macquarie-street, next Lyons-terrace, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

S. PHILLIPS.—At Billing's Portrait Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, the Photographic Stock, Furniture, &c.

BRADLEY AND CO.—At the residence of Mr. Macdona, Concord, Burwood, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bohemian Glassware, Earthenware, China, Canvas, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sugars, Flour, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Confectionery, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads.

J. W. CARNE.—At the Railway, Hay; at Ellis and Butler's Mart, at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Cigars, and Sundries.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize.

ELLIS AND BUTLER.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Eggs, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Oranges and Lemons.

H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Robert Burns Hotel, corner Bathurst and Sussex streets at 11 o'clock, License, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c.

W. O. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

INGLIS AND DUNN.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Pigs, Calves, Poultry, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

W. TINDALE.—At the Annandale Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle; at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

The Bishop of Sydney.—The Bishop has returned from his visitation of a portion of the Western districts, and has been enabled to keep all his appointments in the various places which he visited. We hope soon to have some account to present to our readers of his lordship's proceedings. Amongst other important objects which have occupied his attention, is that of the endowment of a Bishopric the seat of which should be Bathurst. This has now been in contemplation for some years; but we trust that after the public meeting, the matter will assume such a form that the Bishopric may be established; and all the benefits which would accrue may be realised by the Church. It only remains for the Churchmen who are interested in the West, either as residents, or possessors of property therein, to come forward liberally, and subscribe a sufficient sum for the endowment, and the greatest difficulty will be overcome. But let them not stop short of £20,000, so as to secure £1000 per annum for their Bishop, besides a residence.—*Church Chronicle.*

Sticking-up near Wagga Wagga.—On Thursday evening, 20th instant, a man named Reid, a settler, residing near Tumut, was stuck up near Mr. Lintott's station, on the Tarcutta road, by two armed men, and robbed of thirteen five-pound notes, and his horse, saddle, bridle and coat. It appears that Reid had received a cheque for £65 from Mr. Windeyer, for some flour sold by him to that gentleman. He got the cheque cashed in town in £5 notes, and was proceeding homewards to Tumut, and had arrived at a point on the road some seven miles from town, known as Lintott's siding, when he was met by two masked men on foot, and ordered to bail up. The men both wore spurs, and their horses were probably secreted at no great distance. From Reid they took the thirteen five pound notes, and then appropriated his horse, saddle, bridle, and coat, remarking that if they did not take the horse he would be giving information to the police sooner than suited their convenience. There can scarcely be a doubt but that the bushrangers were well informed of the amount of money in the possession of Reid, as it was scarcely probable that they would otherwise have met him on foot to stick him up. The police, immediately upon receiving intelligence of the robbery, started in pursuit, and up to the hour of our going to press had not returned to town.—*Express.*

A Prize Fight Stopped.—On Sunday morning, 16th instant (says the *Dubbo Dispatch*), a large number of persons, among whom were magistrates of the territory, barristers-at-law, &c., assembled near the racecourse to witness a pugilistic encounter between two prize-fighting blackguards. A ring was formed, all the officials incidental to the affair appointed, and one of the combatants had taken his place in the arena, when the police put in an appearance and scattered the crowd. It is to be regretted the fight was not allowed to proceed, for then the principals and the most promising of the spectators could have been summoned and punished in a marked manner. If the two pugilists were treated in the same way as were a pair of bellicose individuals the other day in Deniliquin, we should not often be called upon to note so shameful a desecration of the Sabbath as that about to be perpetrated on Sunday last.

Clever Capture by the Mudgee Police.—In these days of cattle stealing (says the *Mudgee Liberal*), when no man can keep an animal with any flesh on its bones, it is a pleasure to have to record a quick recovery of stolen cattle and the capture of a man who is sworn to as the thief. As will be seen by the police report, on Friday night, 21st instant, six cows were stolen from a paddock belonging to Mr. John Dickson. The police, either through their watchfulness, or suspicions, or private information, laid wait for the thief in the locality through which he was expected to pass. In the middle of the night, the man and cattle were stopped in the lane leading towards Green Swamp, by two parties of police, one in front and one in the rear, under senior-constable Webb, who had taken admirable precautions for the thief's capture; he was compelled to abandon his horse, but escaped through the fence into the bush, not however without being recognised. The police might have shot him down, but senior-constable Webb had given instructions not to do so, probably knowing that he should get his man eventually. The cattle were thus recovered actually before the owner knew of his loss, and much praise is due to the police for their activity.

The Weather at Dubbo.—On Sunday night, heavy soaking rain commenced to fall, and it continued, with slight cessation, up to yesterday morning. A large body of water has fallen, and though not very urgently required, it will be productive of much good. We hear the downfall extended a considerable distance along the Macquarie. The crops in the vicinity of Dubbo are looking very fairly. Some farmers, however, complain of the irregular manner in which the young crops are springing up. In places the seed has grown very strong and healthy, and in others it has not made its appearance above the ground. Bad and uneven sowing is not the cause, for we are assured that one wheat paddock was most carefully put down; still it is patchy. Squatters are busy making preparations for the general lambing. At an early lambing on one of Mr. Christie's stations, as much as 95 per cent. was obtained. Grass and water, it is almost needless to say, are abundant. The winter has been unusually mild, and a large quantity of spring herbage is growing most luxuriantly.—*Dispatch.*

Municipality of Cook, Camperdown.—A meeting of the council was held at the Council Chambers on Monday, the 17th instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. M. M'Grath), and councillors Maloney, Larkin, and Bennett. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The clerk then read the notice convening the meeting. A letter from Mr. William Cox was read, requesting to be informed whether he was to commence kerbing and guttering any other street, after Stephen-street is completed. The clerk was instructed to inform him that the council do not contemplate having any more work of the same description commenced at present. A letter from Mr. Moon, in reference to the southern end of Susan-street, was referred to the improvement committee. A petition from Mr. G. T. Gardner, respecting Bishopsgate-street and Regent-street, was received, and the clerk instructed to inform him that the subject of it would be taken into consideration by the improvement committee. The chairman laid on the table a report from the improvement committee, approving of the work performed by Messrs. Outridge and M'Rae, in the construction of the bridge in Australia-street. Report adopted on the motion of councillor Larkin, seconded by councillor Maloney. The report of the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to the sum of £126 13s. 1d. was placed on the table. Adopted on the motion of councillor Larkin, seconded by councillor Bennett. The proposal of Mr. A. Bedford to paint the front of the Council Chambers for the sum of £7, was accepted on the motion of councillor Bennett, seconded by councillor Larkin. The council then took into consideration the desirability of laying kerbing and guttering in Brown-street, between the eastern end of Mr. Fowler's allotment and the western end of Mr. Brixey's allotments, with a view to prevent the improvements recently effected from being injured or destroyed by any floods that may ensue. Proposed by councillor Maloney and seconded by councillor Bennett, "That advertisements be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 27th and 29th instant, calling for tenders to perform the work; such tenders to be considered at the next ordinary meeting of the council." Carried. Accounts amounting to £138 0s. 5d., were laid on the table. Ordered to be referred to the finance committee. The chairman informed the council that on obtaining the sanction of the Governor to an extension of the cash credit, the Australian Joint Stock Bank would consider an application for the same. The Inspector of Nuisances informed the council that numerous complaints had been made to him respecting a nuisance arising from a number of pigs kept in a yard fronting the Camperdown Road. Ordered that the usual notice be given to suppress such nuisance previous to any further proceedings being taken. The council then rose.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WINDSOR.

THURSDAY.

The water is now within the banks, though a large quantity remains on the low lands. No more dead bodies have been found. The steamer returned this afternoon, and reports great distress down the river.

BRISBANE.

MONDAY, 6 P.M.

Messrs. Pugh, O'Doherty, and Pritchard have been returned for North Brisbane. At the East Moreton nomination seven candidates were proposed; the show of hands was in favour of Garrick and Francis. Mr. Douglas, Minister of Works, has been returned for the Eastern Downs.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

The body of a woman was found in the Yarra this morning.

The debate on the licensing question is going on.

Business is quiet. Wheat is wanted for shipment, but there is none offering; town millers are purchasing largely, at from £11 5s. to £11 10s. Cornsacks, 12s. 9d.; 1000 cases kerosene sold at 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8½d. for Brilliant and Cozzen's.

The Geelong takes 15,570 ounces gold, and the Suffolk 5680 ounces.

ARRIVED.—Geelong (s.), and You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Glenshee, and Jane Malcolm, for Newcastle; Tararua, for Wellington, with Panama mails; Wolverine, for Guam.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report the fat cattle market fully supplied, principally with second quality—prices are lower; best beef is worth 22s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; 60 lb. wethers are worth 18s.; second and inferior are dull of sale at much lower rates.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

ARRIVED.—Sussex, ship, from London.

SAILED.—Ann, barque, and Jane, brig, for Newcastle; Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

A number of tenders have been received by the Government, for the railway goods contract.

An accident occurred on the port railway last night—the train ran into a dray at the crossing on the junction road, killed three horses, and injured the driver. The train was fortunately stopped at once without accident to itself.

In Judge Boothby's case, Chief Justice Gwynne and several lawyers were examined yesterday by the Executive Council. The inquiry is adjourned till Saturday.

Heavy rains are again reported in the far north.

The corn market is easier; wheat, 4s. 10d. No transactions to report in flour, prices unaltered.

THE WEATHER AT WINDSOR.

THE following *resumé* of the meteorological observations made here during the recent tempestuous weather will probably be interesting to your readers. The temperature during the months of May and June has been unusually high. There has been no frost up to this date, though it generally sets in by the middle of May. The lowest temperature yet reached, as indicated by the self-registering thermometer, is 32·9 on the 11th instant. In conjunction with the high temperature, the humidity of the atmosphere has been excessive, a combination which in winter is not an auspicious one. The month of May was most remarkably cloudy, whereas, as a rule, it is by far the clearest month in the year. From the 8th to the 17th instant the weather was fine, with light N.E. and S.E. winds; the character of the clouds during this period indicated the prevalence of tropical currents in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Lunar halos were frequent. The 17th was dull and cloudy. Rain set in on the morning of the 18th, and continued, with scarcely any intermission, till the night of the 22nd, when the weather began to clear. The wind continued steady from the S.E. and E.S.E. As was remarked in the case of the great flood of June, 1864, the rain clouds came up steadily throughout from the E. and E.S.E. Unfortunately the total amount of the rainfall could not be ascertained, as the gauge had to be removed from its position in the evening of the 21st, owing to the rapid rise of the flood, the water being then higher than the flood of June, 1864. The following are the amounts recorded while observations were practicable:—

For 24h., ended 9 a.m. on 18th			..	0·050 inches
Ditto	ditto	19th	..	0·923 ditto
Ditto	ditto	20th	..	4·229 ditto
Ditto	ditto	21st	..	2·944 ditto
Ditto 11h., ditto 8 p.m. ditto 21st			..	1·220 ditto.
Total	..	..	..	9·366 ditto.

I should think the total rainfall up to the 23rd could not be less than 12 inches. The barometer fell steadily from 30·33 at 9 a.m on the 12th, to 29·89 at 2 p.m. on the 21st, when the instrument was taken down. The greatest force of wind was experienced in the forenoon of the 21st from the S.E., but did not reach that of a gale. The flood reached its greatest height about 5 a.m. on the 23rd, being then about 14½ feet above the flood-mark of June, 1864, or about 62 feet above the mean tidal level of the South Creek, a tributary of the Hawkesbury. The exact height will be determined at a favourable opportunity. The Observatory itself was so far submerged that the summit of the revolving roof was only about three feet above the water. I will here give, for comparison, the heights of the different floods that have occurred during the past ten years, as recorded by myself. The times given are those at which the floods attained their maxima, and the heights are given above the mean tidal level of the South Creek:—

July 29th, 1857	32·1 feet	
August 22nd, 1857	37·1 „	
February 12th, 1860	26·9 „	
April 29th-30th, 1860	36·8 „	
July 26th, 1860	34·3 „	
November 19th, 1860	35·4 „	
March 1st, 1864	22·4 „	
June 4th, 1864	22·1 „	
June 13th, 1864	47·4 „	
July 16th, 1864	35·6 „	
June 15th, 1866	26·0 „	(approx.)
July 13th, 1866	26·9 „	
April 15th-16th, 1867	20·6 „	
April 30th, 1867	25·9 „	
June 23rd, 1867	62·0 „	(approx.)

The above comparison will show how greatly the present disastrous flood has outstripped all its predecessors.

From the morning of the 23rd instant to the present date the weather has been beautifully fine, with light N.E. and N.W. winds. The barometer at 9 a.m. on the 25th stood at 30·066, corrected for temperature—the first observation obtained since the removal of the instruments,—and is slowly rising. The height of the cistern above the mean tidal level is 53 feet.

JOHN TEBBUTT, JUN.

Windsor, June 26th, 1867.

SHEEP KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On the 8th instant a very heavy thunderstorm visited Collie. One half the sheep yard belonging to Mr. M'Gregor was blown down, and 14 sheep killed by the electric fluid.—*Dubbo Dispatch.*

As a surgeon in the American army was going his rounds examining his patients, he came to a sergeant of a New York regiment, who had been struck by a bullet in the left breast, directly over the region of the heart. The doctor, surprised at the narrow escape of the man, exclaimed, "Why, my man, where in the name of goodness could your heart have been?" "I guess it must have been in my mouth just then, doctor," replied the poor fellow, with a faint and sick smile.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. LEONARDS

A MEETING of the electors of this municipality was held yesterday, at noon, at the St. Leonards' School of Arts, for the purpose of nominating gentlemen as councillors for the municipality. There were about a hundred persons present.

The RETURNING-OFFICER (Mr. Edwin M. Sayers) read the proclamation which was published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* on the 31st May, by which the town and district of St. Leonards was declared to be a municipality within the meaning of the Municipalities Act of 1858. He then called upon any of the electors present to nominate gentlemen for election as councillors. There are twenty eight nominations. Dr. Ward proposed Mr. W. Tunks, M L A Mr. James Munro seconded the nomination of Mr. Tunks. Mr. Tunks proposed, and Mr. R Gilfillan seconded, Dr. Ward. Mr. Molyneux proposed Mr. John Carr. Mr. Guise proposed Mr. William Edward Davey. Mr. R. Gilfillan proposed, and Mr. Willington seconded, Mr. John W. Guise. Mr. Willington proposed Mr. Martin Wilson. Mr. Gilfillan proposed Mr. Matthew Charlton, jun. Dr. Ward proposed Mr. Robert Wightmore. Mr. Sparrow proposed, and Mr. Willington seconded, Mr. John Blue. Mr. Munro proposed Mr. William Carr. Mr. Davey proposed Mr. Andrew Eaton. Mr. John Blue proposed, and Mr. Sparrow seconded, Mr. Charles Woolcott. Mr. J. Jones proposed Mr. John Davis. Mr. Mackaness proposed Mr. Thomas Cosgrove. Mr. Willington proposed Captain Robert F. Pockley. Mr Sugden proposed Mr. Thomas Dangar. Mr. J. H. French proposed himself and Mr. John Jones. Captain Pockley proposed Captain William Francis Noris. Mr. William Mountford, Mr. John Jago, Mr. Conrad Martens, and Mr. George H. Barney. Mr. Munro proposed Mr. Arthur Patrick Stephens. Mr. Stephens proposed Mr. James Mackaness. Mr. Oriel proposed Mr. John Rossiter. Mr. Moss proposed Mr. John Cook. Mr. Montgomery proposed Mr. James Clewett. After waiting a short time, the returning-officer declared the nominations for councillors to be closed, and called for a show of hands in favour of each gentleman who had been nominated. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Messrs. Tunks, Ward, Davey, Guise, Cosgrove, Cook, Eaton, Blue, and Wightmore. A poll was demanded by Mr. French. The nomination of two auditors was then proceeded with. Dr. Ward proposed Mr. R. Gilfillan, Mr. Davey proposed Mr. Frederick Smith. Mr. Munro proposed Mr. W. G. Willington. Mr. Cook proposed Mr. Jeremiah Crowley. Mr. Thompson proposed Mr. Archibald W. Thompson. Mr. Blue proposed Mr. Louis Solomons. The returning-officer declared the show of hands to be in favour of Messrs. Gilfillan and Solomons. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Crowley. The returning-officer then called upon each gentleman who had been nominated to address the meeting, if they desired so to do. Mr. W. Tunks, M.L.A., said he was glad to meet so many of the electors of St. Leonards on such an occasion. It was a matter for congratulation, he thought, that after the many fruitless efforts that had been made during the past nine years to incorporate St. Leonards, their efforts had at last been crowned with success beyond their most sanguine expectation. They had at last fairly launched the corporation; they had now sufficient rateable property to enable them to employ some competent person to manage the affairs of the corporation. It would be highly inexpedient to allow the duties of secretary to devolve upon any one single member of the council. [Mr. Tunks then proceeded to narrate some of the many difficulties which had been encountered since the year 1858, by those who had interested themselves in obtaining the incorporation of St. Leonards, and he also expatiated at some length on the importance of municipal institutions generally.] He (Mr. Tunks) thought it must be obvious to every one that for years past St. Leonards had not only not progressed, but had, from the execrable state of their roads, actually repelled population. Other suburban municipalities about Sydney had been progressing, making improvements in their districts, and thus rendering them attractive to people who wished to reside away from Sydney. It was upon population that the wealth of a place depended. That was the best day St. Leonards had seen. (Cheers.) By proper management they might make it the most beautiful and desirable suburb around Sydney. They would be able to make a road round by Middle Head, Middle Harbour, &c., which would prove, from the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery, one of the most beautiful drives around Sydney, and the expense of making the road would be comparatively trifling. The whole of the land would at once be improved; that was one of the reasons why he had always advocated the making of the municipality as large as possible. The very important duty now devolving upon the electors was to choose proper persons into whose hands they would entrust the affairs of the municipality. Captain Pockley had nominated gentlemen whose names he did not know, and from what he had heard previous to the meeting, it struck him that Captain Pockley wished to throw contempt upon their proceedings. He hoped he was mistaken, but such was his opinion. Before going to the meeting he had heard it said that there were to be more candidates proposed than there were electors. One of the proposed candidates, Mr. Charlton, had some time ago taken a very questionable part with respect to a certain reserve, and if they elected that gentleman they would deserve to be disfranchised. Mr. French, another candidate, had been one of their greatest obstructionists, and if they elected him, he (Mr. Tunks) would run away from the place. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. French had never taken any interest in the advancement of the School of Arts or other institutions established for the social welfare of the people, and yet that gentleman came before them for honours. (Cheers.)

Dr. WARD said he believed there was no person in the municipality whose interests were more bound up in the interests of the district than his own, and it followed, as a matter of course, that if elected he should do his best to serve the interests of the district. (Cheers.)

Mr. DAVEY congratulated the electors on having gained that which they had been striving for years to obtain. If returned, he would do his best to promote the interest of the municipality, and he hoped none would be returned except those gentlemen who were favourable to municipal institutions. (Hear, hear.)

Captain POCKLEY rebutted the charge made against him by Mr. Tunks. In proposing the names of several gentlemen whom he knew to be in respectable positions, he had been influenced solely with a desire to have such gentlemen elected as he knew would be useful to the municipality; he denied that he had been actuated with any desire to throw contempt on the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. FRENCH said he had never been an opponent to municipal institutions, and he had always entertained the opinion that incorporation would be a good thing for St. Leonards; he should not ask the electors to return him, because he knew well they would return him. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. JAGO was sorry that his name had been proposed, for he had no time to spare, if elected, and should not, he felt sure, be able to serve them as they ought to be served. Messrs. Cook, Clewett, Guise, Charlton, and Noris also expressed their intention, if elected, to bestow their time and abilities to serving the interests of the electors. The other gentlemen who had been proposed were not present.

On the motion of Mr. TUNKS, seconded by Dr. WARD, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the returning-officer, who, in acknowledging the compliment, congratulated the electors upon the attainment of their wishes with reference to the incorporation of St. Leonards, and he thanked those present for the good order they had maintained throughout the proceedings.

An Elector asked whether it was intended to have a polling-place in Sydney, for the convenience of persons who had to leave North Shore on business before 9 o'clock in the morning?

The RETURNING-OFFICER said he had no intention at present of appointing any other polling-place than the St. Leonards School of Arts.

The polling will take place on Thursday next, July 4th, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

MUSIC AND DANCING LICENSES.

THE adjourned meeting of magistrates to take into consideration the advisability of granting music and dancing licenses was held yesterday.

Present: Their Worships the Hon. G. Allen, Hon. A. Campbell, Captain Scott, Messrs. G. Hill, Hunt, Birrell, Smithers, Day, Evans, Powell, Palser, Murphy, Pinhey, Fosberry, Dangar, Alexander, Lumsdaine, Egan, Spear, and Richardson.

Mr. ALLEN was called to the chair.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that, having on Saturday moved the adjournment, he was in the position to claim preaudience of the chair; but Mr. Pinhey having subsequently placed before them a substantive motion for consideration, he would give way in Mr. Pinhey's favour.

Mr. PINHEY, on rising to propose the motion of which he had given notice, said: I am deeply sensible of the grave importance which is inseparably attached to this great question, viz., whether the "singing and dancing saloons" are to continue to exist without police surveillance? I will premise my remarks by stating why I placed this motion on the paper for discussion to-day—it was, that it being transparent that our last meeting partook so much of a conversational character, I thought that, unless some motion was before you, nothing definite would or could result from our deliberations. The reason why I have chosen to adopt the *via media* course of asking you to solicit the Legislature to amend that portion of the 35th section of the Publicans Act, which legalises the granting of licenses for "singing and dancing," is that I much question whether the Legislature would sanction its total abolition; and the other view taken up by some of my brother magistrates, desiring the transference from public-houses to private individuals, does not, to my mind, meet the case, but rather perpetuates the evil. I may be permitted to say that I deem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to take part in drawing attention of the Legislature to this great defect in one of our statutes. The public have a right to look to us as parents, and especially as magistrates, to whom is intrusted the peace, order, and good government of the people. I say they have a right to look to us to uproot everything which may be likely to have an opposite tendency. My experience as a magistrate points to the fact that "dancing saloons" lead to drunkenness, theft, vice, and prostitution, already too prevalent amongst us, and knowing this, should I not be culpable in the highest degree in absenting myself to-day? It is generally admitted that, as our society at present is constituted, public-houses must exist, but it does not necessarily follow that "singing and dancing" should go hand-in-hand with them. I am informed upon reliable authority that when that portion of the 35th clause to which I have adverted was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly, it was understood as applying only to publicans being permitted to have singing and dancing when their own family and friends at special times were visiting them (such as birthdays, wedding-days, and such like), and this before they could not legally do. Now it is evident that—taking this to be correct—a misconstruction is here. The floodgate has been opened, abuses consequent thereupon have gained entrance, requiring legislative interference to dislodge or even to ameliorate. If the evils which I have but faintly depicted exist, by or through these saloons, it is I think, high time that we, as magistrates, stand forward in the rank of well-wishers of our country, and take such steps as are within our reach to stem the torrent and stay the hydra headed monster from disseminating the misery which would inevitably follow. Addressing gentlemen equally conversant with facts bearing upon the matter before us, I shall content myself with moving,—"That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to petition the Legislature to amend the 35th section of the Publicans Act by empowering the police to enter the houses licensed for 'singing and dancing.'"

Mr. CAMPBELL seconded the motion.

Several magistrates spoke to the motion, for or against, when

Mr. OATLEY moved the following amendment:—"That the Legislature be petitioned to amend the 35th clause of the Publicans Act, by striking out all the words after the word 'resort.' In other words, to prohibit altogether music and dancing in houses licensed for the sale of liquors by retail."

Mr. MURPHY seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. HILL wished to know by what authority and for what reason the Mayor called this meeting.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that in his opinion the power to grant or refuse music and dancing licenses should be left in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police, or at most should be left at the discretion of the Police Magistrates; and suggested the propriety of adopting a resolution to that effect.

Captain SCOTT explained to Mr. Hill the reason why this meeting was called, and then made the following statement:—

"1. In my portion of the Sydney Police District there are about 62 licensed bagatelle boards, paying £5 each; 19 billiard tables, paying £10 each, and from 35 to 50 applications weekly for music and dancing licenses combined, for which they pay nothing. For these licenses more applications are made during holidays than at any other time.

"2. When these licenses are applied for and no objection made to them by the neighbours, they are granted, the police signifying on each application, 'No police objection'—that is, the neighbours having failed to make an objection in writing—the licences are granted. Very few of the large hotels of central Sydney apply for such licenses, except on special cases for one night, they having legitimate business of their own without descending to obtain by questionable means a living.

"3. The law having sanctioned granting music and dancing licenses, I conceive a police magistrate has no right to refuse granting them, if the neighbours do not object, if the house has the accommodation required by law, and the publican bears a good character.

"4. The population of Sydney and its suburbs is, say 120,000 souls, including men, women, and children; and the public-houses number about 600. This will give about 200 souls to each house; but as very many of these persons do not drink, children for instance, the number may fairly be reduced two-thirds; even that is a high average. This clearly shows that the wealthy, and I presume respectable persons, frequenting the more respectable hotels, leave a remnant only of the poorer and lower classes (equally respectable perhaps), to support each of the other publics; so that to eke out an existence beyond legitimate trade, other means must be employed to support them, consequently dancing and music licenses are obtained, and as the one causes thirst, and needs stimulants, and the other induces a wish for the renewal of the excitement, and a desire to repeat the dose, the attendance (generally very young persons, often without protectors) is constant, the innocent and evil-minded mixing together to the ruin of the former, and mark the results; such meetings induce a taste for intoxicating drinks, frequently ending in confirmed habits of intemperance, leading in many instances to crimes, insanity, and the gallows. Secondly to deception on masters by servants, pretending to go to bed, and sneaking out at night, leaving doors and windows open for the robber to enter and plunder. Thirdly, thefts and embezzlement, to obtain means to support an extravagance beyond their means. Fourthly, prostitution; for I believe many seductions take place on leaving these saloons at night, during the effects of stimulating drinks, and the excitement of dancing. In many affiliation cases heard at the Central Police Court it has transpired that the first acquaintance commenced in a dancing saloon, and ended in the misery and degradation of the unhappy girl, who was pure before she was tempted to enter one, leaving her to face the cold world with a blasted reputation.

"5. To conclude my remarks on this subject I would suggest that no such licenses should in future be granted to any public-house where immoral conduct has been proved to have been once permitted, such an act being an abomination, causing and ending in ruin and misery.

"6. The police have no authority to enter into public-houses at all hours to ascertain if irregularities are permitted; such a right of entrance would remedy much of the evils complained of.

"7. I am credibly informed, and believe the information, that a large number of young men spend their Sabbaths playing at bagatelle and unlawful games all the day long in some of the Sydney public-houses.

"8. Doubtless innocent amusements ought to be encouraged among us. In London, and other cities, there are tea gardens and other means of spending happy hours without a chance, or temptation of obtaining seductive drinks. We have beautiful recreation spots everywhere around us, and perhaps concert rooms authorised by the authorities, and under the control of the police, where the sale of intoxicating drinks is expressly forbidden, but where coffee, tea, ginger-beer, lemonade, &c., can be obtained, might be advantageously established; but this is a subject I leave to others to consider who are better informed than myself, but I feel satisfied that unless innocent means of recreation are found, the people will still frequent the public-house and dancing saloons. I have not so great an objection to a singing saloon as to a dancing saloon.

"9. The Drunkards' Act, 30th Victoria No. 5, passed the Legislative Assembly on the 24th September, 1866, but did not come into active operation until the following October. The number of drunkards brought up before this Bench from 1st April, 1866, to 31st September, 1866, six months, numbered 362; and the number who were brought up after the passing of the Act from 1st October, 1866, to 31st March, 1867, were 897. I suppose this great difference arises from the police not caring to take up drunkards, knowing the justices had no alternative but to discharge them.

"10. The most melancholy and deplorable cases which are daily heard in the Central Police Court have nearly all of them their origin in spirit drinking. Crimes of every hue, desertion of wives and children, servants robbing masters, embezzlements, brutal assaults on women, husbands beating wives, wives stabbing husbands, furious driving—sometimes causing death or broken limbs, base prostitution, burglaries, attempts at self-destruction, delirium tremens, and incurable insanity."

The amendment was put, and carried, by 10 to 7.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor entered the room about noon, when the Hon. G. Allen vacated the chair in his favour.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EX PARTE SMART.—REAL PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.

This was a motion for the amendment of a certificate of title to Mr. T. W. Smart, under the Real Property Act of 1862, its object being to call upon the Registrar-General to show cause why certain words in such certificate should not be struck out.

Sir W. Manning Q C., and Mr. Oliver, appeared in support of the motion; and Mr Stephen shewed cause against it.

The land referred to in the certificate of title was bounded on three sides by Sussex, Hay, and George streets. The Lands Title Commissioners, in issuing the document referred to, had inserted the following clause:—"Subject to and together with any lawful rights incident to the alignment of streets or roads abutting on the same land." It appeared that the Commissioners had caused these words to be inserted in the certificate in order that no future difficulty might arise when the alignment of Hay-street should take place, the fact being that Hay-street had not yet been aligned. The present motion was made under the 107th clause of the Real Property Act to compel the Registrar-General to issue a certificate of title without the words referred to, and in support of the motion it was urged that according to the statute it was the Registrar-General's duty to have issued a certificate in accordance with schedule C. It was further contended that that officer had no power to give any but a good title, and that as the words objected to would cast a cloud over the title to Mr. Smart's property the certificate as it stood was clearly bad. Application had been made to the Registrar-General to cancel or correct the certificate in accordance with the 126th section of the Act, but he had refused to comply, and therefore the Court was now asked to order him (the Registrar-General) to issue a new certificate minus the objectionable clause.

It was urged on behalf of the Registrar-General that their Honors had no jurisdiction to make such an order as was asked for, inasmuch as the certificate issued was final.

The CHIEF JUSTICE was clearly of opinion that the Registrar-General, through the commissioners, did not possess the power to make the addition of the words referred to. It was his duty to issue a certificate in accordance with the contents of the original grant from the Crown, neither more nor less. It was clear that the original grant contained no such reservation as was implied by the words in question, which could have no other effect than to cast a cloud upon the title, and thereby to diminish the value of the property. But although he (the Chief Justice) held this view, he was also of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere and to give the order moved for. He believed that it was never intended that the Supreme Court should have any power beyond that conferred upon it by the 107th clause of the Act. The only two contingencies named in that clause were,—first, in cases where certificates had *not* been granted by the Registrar-General; and, secondly, in cases where the Registrar-General had refused to do something which by the statute he was required to do. Neither of the contingencies arose in the present case.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE agreed with his Honor the Chief Justice with reference to the insertion of the words by the Registrar-General. It was, he held, quite clear that the Registrar-General had no such power, and that being so, the question arose whether the Court could legally make the order moved for on behalf of Mr. Smart. He had no doubt that the Court had that power. The Registrar-General had not issued a certificate in conformity with the Act, and therefore that certificate would be *ultra vires*.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT agreed with Mr. Justice Hargrave, but was of opinion that the issue of a certificate of title by the Registrar General would not override any statutory power given under an Act of Parliament such as the Alignment Act.

The order of the Court was that the Registrar-General should be directed to cancel the certificate already issued, and to issue a new one in the same terms, omitting the words referred to in the motion.

STOCKDALE V. HAMILTON AND ANOTHER.—MOTION TO RESTORE A COUNT TO THE DECLARATION.

This was a motion to restore the fourth count to the declaration in an action under the Real Property Act of 1862. The action was brought in 1865, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the title to certain property which it was alleged the defendants had wrongfully obtained from the Registrar-General.

The Solicitor-General appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Darley showed cause against it.

The declaration originally contained four counts. The first alleged that the plaintiff was seized and was in possession of land, and that the defendants knew this; but that they, notwithstanding, falsely alleged themselves to be in possession, and thereupon applied for a title under the Act. The second count omitted the allegations that the plaintiff was seized, and that the defendants knew the plaintiff's title. The third count alleged both seisin and possession, but omitted the statement that the defendants knew either fact. The fourth count alleged only possession in the plaintiff. In all other respects every count was the same as the first.

Mr. Darley moved the Court on the 5th December, 1865, to strike out the second, third, and fourth counts, which, after argument by Mr. Isaacs, was done.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL now urged that the fourth count ought to be restored.

Mr. DARLEY contended that if the plaintiff could not succeed upon the first count, he could not succeed on the fourth.

The Court dismissed the motion the costs of which were to be defendants' costs in the cause.

WELLINGTON QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

(*From the Dubbo Dispatch.*)

BEFORE District Judge CAREY.

Mr. Chambers acted as Crown Prosecutor, and the bar was represented by Messrs. E. Lee and Long.

James Wilson, charged with stealing and receiving a cheque of £12, on the 28th February last, the property of one Richard Dugald, pleaded not guilty. Senior constable Hawthorne, stationed at Bourke, apprehended prisoner on the 10th March at Bourke; told him he had stolen a cheque for £12; the cheque produced is the one; he said "I know nothing about it;" I then apprehended him. Prisoner had no questions to ask witness. Richard James Kelly being duly sworn, deposed—I formerly kept an inn at Bourke, and did so on the 17th March last; I have seen prisoner before he was in the inn; he gave me a £12 cheque to cash for him; the one produced is the same; know the drawers of the cheque; gave prisoner £12 in one pound notes in change; it is customary to cash the Company's cheques; he made some statement about the £12 cheque, which I don't recollect. Cross-examined by prisoner: I asked you some questions about how you got possession of the cheque; I think you said at first you got the cheque at the Company's station; the following day I asked you where you got the cheque, and then you said you got it in exchange for a £16 cheque of yours; in the afternoon you were arrested; there was plenty of time for you to have made your escape; I paid the cheque into the Commercial Bank to the credit of my brother. Richard Dugald, being duly sworn, deposed: In February, I received two cheques from the manager of the Pastoral Investment Company; I identify the cheque now shown to me for £12; I believe it to be one of the cheques I received; it was paid to me at Toorale in the morning, and I missed it in the evening; in the meantime I had been travelling on the road; called at no place till I got to Carney sheep station; prisoner was there about midday; I do not know whether the cheque was safe in my pocket; watered my horses and made some tea at Carney; went nine or ten miles beyond Carney that day and camped, when I missed my cheque; in the morning I searched the road back for the lost cheque, and called at Carney; prisoner was not there then, but came in the evening, when I saw him; there were several people present, and we were all speaking about it being a serious loss to a poor man; I believe prisoner heard of the loss of the cheque; I then went to Toorale, and reported the loss of my cheques. Cross-examined by prisoner: I had the cheque when I left Toorale; don't recollect having it at Carney sheep station; don't think I saw you more than a minute or so at Carney; I mentioned the loss of my cheque in your presence, though not my own name, I did not see you again until I saw you in Bourke; I am sure I had the cheque when I left Toorale. By his Honor: Kelly lives fifty miles from Toorale where I received the cheque. In defence prisoner stated he came honestly by the cheque, and got it in exchange with another £4 cheque for his own for £16. The jury retired, and shortly after brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to two years' hard labour in Bathurst gaol.

John Lewis, alias John Jeffries, was charged with robbery under arms. Plea not guilty. Alice Brennan, being duly sworn, stated: I reside with my father, who is shepherding for Mr. Miller, of Mumble, on the Woolaman Creek; I was in the sheep station hut on Saturday, 1st of June, when prisoner, whom I now identify, came to the hut and asked permission to boil a pot of tea, which he did; after remaining half-an-hour he suddenly went out and returned with a tomahawk in his hand, closing the door after him; he then stood with his back to it, and told me to walk into the bedroom and get him the money; I told him my father had none in the place as he had not been settled with; he then held up the tomahawk, being only a few yards distant, and said, "If you don't go I will drive it through you;" I stood screaming, telling him there were men by the river, and that I would call them; he said "never mind," and again held up the tomahawk over my head, this time catching hold of me by the hand; he then told me to go and fetch him the box in which the money was; I went for it, and gave it to him, which he opened and took from thence a £1 note and some silver; he heard the dogs barking just after, which made him run out to see who was coming; it turned out to be my sister Mary, who had been out looking for her horse; he then immediately went to the door and held it, keeping it closed; I snatched at it, and in doing so jammed his fingers, and I managed to rush out, and joined my sister; I mentioned what had happened, and we both proceeded some little distance together, my sister riding one way and I going towards the river Macquarie; the prisoner followed me, but I managed to get out of his sight by jumping down a bank, and I did not see him afterwards; I swear he (the prisoner) is the man who committed the robbery.—Mary Brennan being duly sworn, deposed: I recognise the prisoner now before the Court; I saw him about a fortnight ago at the station we are living at; it was on a Saturday; I do not remember the day of the month; about 10 o'clock in the day I was riding up to the hut, when the prisoner rushed out and went in again, and closed the door; my sister came out towards me, prisoner after her, he carrying a tomahawk, which he held up; prisoner followed us, having the tomahawk all the while in his hand; I was riding and my sister was walking, my sister got away out of his sight, and he continued following me; I had been absent from home about an hour looking for a mare; when my sister first came out of the hut she made a complaint to me of the prisoner; I rode out to where my father was shepherding in the bush, and communicated to him the circumstances of the robbery. Prisoner had no questions.—Henry Wade, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at the Mudgee River, and am a carpenter; on Monday week, 3rd of June, I saw prisoner, who was looking for employment; he gave me a £1 note on the Tuesday to buy a pair of boots for him, as I was going in to Birrangabil, which I paid 10s. for, and gave him the balance on my return. Richard Brennan, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at Woolamen Creek, and am shepherding there for Mr. Miller, of Mumble; the two young women who gave their evidence in this case are my daughters, and reside with me and keep my house; on Saturday, 1st June, my daughter Mary, whilst I was in the bush shepherding, came out and made a complaint to me of the conduct of prisoner towards her sister Alice; I returned home in consequence, and gave information to the police of the robbery; I had given a £1 note, a half-sovereign, and some silver, some months ago to my daughter to take care of, and other money subsequently. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to ten years on the roads or other public works of the colony. The prisoner had been twice convicted before, and had not long been discharged from Cockatoo.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Edward Mara, George Sparrow, Joseph Poole, Thomas Aitken, James Brady, Robert A. Newman, Joseph Neville, and James W. Waugh.

Rules *nisi* were made absolute in Levy, Brothers, v. Evans, Milford v. White, and executors of Rowley v. Linehan.

The rule nisi in M'Farlane v. Burne was discharged, on the motion of Mr. Davis, for the petitioning creditor.

On the motion of Mr. Pilcher, the order of 8th June, for the sequestration of the estate of Joad and others, was set aside on the ground of verbal and substantial errors.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of Molison and Black and John Black, Henry Faithfull, John Cowper, George J. Heydon, and William Parker.

In the estate of Robert C. Smith, an adjourned third meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 17th July, to be held at Armidale.

In the estate of Gerolamo Carandini, an adjourned single meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of John Hampton, an adjourned single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was examined. Rules 22 and 23 to be complied with on or before 22nd July, and the meeting adjourned until the 25th July.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of William J. O'Brien, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of George Smyth, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of Edward Tighe, a special meeting. Four debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

Charles Henry Hensley, of Crown-street, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £822 0s. 11d. Assets, £221 2s. 4d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

William Augustus Nicholas, of Dubbo, photographer. Liabilities, £184 11s. 3d. Assets, £164 7s. 9d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Sullivan, of Tenterfield, out of business. Liabilities, £95 8s. Assets, £339 10s 3d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 28.—At 10: Wilkinson, Brothers, Henry A. Smith, Thomas H. Sinden, Frederick Scantlebury, special. At 11: William H. Aldis, George Willson, and Charles Sweetland, George Willson (separate estate), third. Neil M'Intosh, John Douglass, second. William Gaul, Henry Lawrence, John Lonergan, John Gibson, Bernard Keenan, Frederick Koston, James D. Browne, Michael Wallace, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Wood, Smithers, Birrell, Murphy, and Dangar.

Of sixteen prisoners brought before the Court, three were discharged and two were remanded.

George Lees was charged with embezzlement. Alexander M'Lean of Redfern, baker, deposed that prisoner was in his employ, his duty being to deliver bread to and receive payment from customers, and to account for all moneys so received. Joseph Haigh deposed that on the 21st May, he paid to prisoner the sum of £1 16s. 4d. for bread delivered, and took his receipt. Mary Lupton, wife of John Lupton, deposed that on the 21st May she paid to prisoner, as M'Lean's servant, the sum of £2 on account, and took his receipt. Jane Nutter, wife of Stephen Nutter, deposed that on the 20th or 21st May she paid to prisoner 6s. 5½d. on account of bread delivered, and took his receipt. Evidence was given that prisoner has not accounted for any of the sums referred to. Committed for trial.

Malachi Kelly was charged with stealing a watch and chain. Constable Ward produced a watch and chain received by him from James Brown. Jane Head, wife of John Head, of Market-street, commission agent, deposed that the watch and chain produced are her property, and worth £7; she missed them from her bedroom on the 18th, on which day she saw prisoner on the premises; he had no business there. Thomas Peters, pawnbroker, deposed that yesterday week the prisoner pawned with him the watch and chain produced. James Brown, of the Dewdrop Inn, Prince-street, deposed that prisoner came to his house to lodge, and said that he had no money, but offered him a duplicate of a watch pledged at Peters's, which he asked witness to redeem, and allow him to remain for a week; witness agreed to do so, and redeemed the watch and chain, which he afterwards handed to the police. Committed for trial.

The same prisoner was committed to gaol for one month, on conviction of having, on the 21st June, been on the premises of the Victoria Club, Castlereagh-street, with intent to commit a felony.

Three persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, one was fined 10s. for riotous behaviour, and another was fined 20s., for using obscene language in public places.

Two vagrants were committed to gaol for one month.

Michael Kelly was summarily convicted of having on the 20th June, stolen from the hall of the Victoria Club, a cape of the value of 20s., the property of Thomas Garrett, a member of that club, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

George Fisher, 18, 'bus conductor, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing 9s. 6d., the money of his employer, Jasper Holder, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Riley, charged with having stolen three yards of tweed the property of William Howes, of Pitt-street, tailor, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were twenty-five cases, of which two were postponed and twelve were struck out. William Watt was fined £5 for misconduct, being the driver of an omnibus, and so drunk that he had no command of his horses; and ten others were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 10s. for various breaches of the by laws regulating carriages plying for hire.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, Pinhey, and E. Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. H. H. Voss, Mr. T. Spence, and Mr. J. Oatley.

Thomas Curnow was fined 5s., and Lawrence Murray 10s., for drunkenness in the streets, with the usual terms of imprisonment in case of non-payment.

John Galvin, 12, was brought up by constable Hogan, under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act. He was yesterday given into custody in a house attached to the School and Convent at St. Patrick's, Church-hill, one of the Sisters charging him with leading a vagrant life. She stated that his mother is a widow, in service, and that she paid for lodgings in Clarence-street, as well as for his schooling. He had however, absented himself from school for six months. When in custody he told the constable that he did not go to school, but regularly spent his school money on confectionery. His mother stated that he wandered about in company with bad boys, slept out all night, and had no ostensible occupation. Their Worships ordered that he be sent on board the Vernon.

William Wick, George Brook, and Martin Roach, seamen of H.M.S Salamander, in charge for desertion, were ordered to be sent on board their ship to be dealt with after the expiration of six days' imprisonment, to which they were sentenced for violent behaviour at the lock-up, where they tore up the woodwork of the stretcher platform, broke a bucket, wrenched off the wicket of the door, and did other damage.

Connor v. Krause, was a claim for a balance of wages, £7 5s. 2d., for services as a seaman on board the colonial barque Camden. Plaintiff admitted a small set-off, and the Bench ordered payment of £6 17s. 2d., with costs.

Charles Wheeler, butcher, Reddy-street, Rushcutter's Bay, pleaded guilty of a breach of the Abattoirs Act, in slaughtering two calves on the premises, and was fined 10s. for each calf, with costs. He was also fined 10s., with costs, for using indecent language in Reddy-street on Friday evening, the 14th instant, to constable Ryan, who detected the unlawful slaughtering.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock. Motions and Petitions: Brown v. Thorn, further directions and costs; Ashurst and another v. Hellyer and others, further directions and costs; Rose v. Woodlands, hearing.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30. Hart v. Simmons, to examine witnesses; Frazer v. Smith, two taxations; Shepherd v. Goodey, taxation; Guise v. Darcy, to deliver out exhibits; Shepherd v. Goody, to settle report. At 12 noon, Simpson v. Coleman, evidence in reply.

TERM LIST.—Motions Generally.—Motions: In the goods of Budd, deceased, attachment; in re Gardiner, rule nisi. Demurrer: Sempill v. Oriental Bank Corporation; Hunter and another v. M'Donald; Murnin v. United Insurance Company; Hutchinson v. Burnell.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA. SA. MOTIONS.

To set aside order, Bath v. Wharton; to be spoken to, Wallach and another v. Stroh; interpleader, Bethel v. Russell.

CAUSE LIST.

3470 Strong v. Commins.

"HÆRETICOS, SCHISMATICOS, ET REBELLES PERSEQUAR ET IMPUGNABO."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—St. Augustin was a good man and led Luther to the light, and the Jesuit Noury may have very amiable sentiments, but their opinions are not the "definitions" of the Roman Church, while for the definition which Icolmkill himself gives he offers no authority whatever. But admitting all, it has come to this, that in order to make out a majority of non-heretics in this colony, we are to add to the Roman Church *all* Protestant children, and *all* hearts sincerely religious, &c., as if Huss, Jerome of Prague, Ridley, Latimer, and the rest were not sincerely religious, as if they were burned for anything else but for being heretics, as if safety was not within their reach at any time by merely recanting their *opinions*,—as if Icolmkill himself has not defined a heretic to be one who obstinately maintains anything contrary to the known faith and doctrines of the Catholic (meaning Roman) Church, whether he be sincerely religious or not.

And then, Sir, after we have so manipulated the census, our children, by a Jesuitical sophistry, being legerdemained as against us, and our religious adults too—what is to become of the rest of us? Why, we are to have no objection to be "pursued and impugnated" (taking the amended translation). No doubt it is for our good, if we could only see it.

The adventure of Dr. Cumming is not so favourable to "Icolmkill" as he says. Dr. Cumming charged Dr. Wiseman with taking the oath, the clauses included, on receiving the pallium of an archbishop. After some fencing, his challenge to see the oath without the clause was accepted; he went and saw that a pen had been drawn across the words, the ink being recent, so far as regards archbishops, but on turning back to the same oath in the office for the consecration of bishops, he found the words untouched. A singular omission of the eraser!

The evidence of Drs. Doyle and Murray before the committee of the House of Lords in 1825, having an end to serve in favour of the Church, I regret to say that I cannot trust, and for this reason, that on the same occasion and for the same end, they both gave untrue evidence on a similar question, viz., the treatment of heretics by the Church—as decreed in that fourth council of Lateran which "Icolmkill" dismisses as irrelevant, as he does Bellarmine, the Douay note, "The glories of Mary," &c., which were only *too* relevant for his purpose.

Dr. Doyle, before the committee of the House of Lords, April 21, 1825, denied that "the third canon (the eliminating one) was to be found in the acts of the Council at all."

Dr. Murray swore "that the third canon of the Fourth Lateran Council has no authority whatever in any part of Christendom," and that "it was exceedingly doubtful whether or not that canon was ever enacted in the Council of Lateran."

But in 1832 this same Dr. Murray authorised a code of Papal laws added as an eighth volume to Dens's Theology, enforcing the very canon in question as binding all the hierarchy. "And that we may not waste our time in illustrating a subject which is undoubted amongst us all, it will be abundantly sufficient to allege one sanction of Innocent III. In the Fourth General Council of Lateran, A D. 1215 in the third canon of which, De Hæreticis, the Bishops are *ordered*," &c.

What do you call this discrepancy? A—a—want of candour, perhaps; a something, at all events, sufficient to taint their testimony.

Whatever Bishop England may say, I have strong testimony before me that, up to 1851, the American Bishops did swear to the clause—but it is nothing to the purpose. America is not Goulburn, and when I ask for an assurance that the offensive clause was here omitted, I am told by an anonymous, and therefore irresponsible writer, that I must have found it in some *old* Pontifical, which writer, when challenged to show the expurgated oath in a new, says, there are none—they last a century—seldom used, &c.; *i.e.*, although the clause was repudiated in 1791—and a multitude of bishops must have been since consecrated—there has been no copy of the office for consecration printed since, or if there has been, the oath is the same as it ever was.

The translation of the words I leave to the learned. My anonymous scholar alters one of them a little to propugnabo, otherwise the only difference between us is that he admits that they were ambiguous, and were, therefore, he says, altered; whereas I think them quite unambiguous and plain.

I cannot see what he has made by his extract from my ordination vow—surely every clergyman's duty is "to do his diligence to banish and drive away false *doctrine*," but that is a very different thing from pursuing and impugnating heretics. The heretics are men and women to whom the process may be disagreeable. The doctrines are not.

Though Icolmkill fights an unvisored knight with his mask on, I know him sufficiently through it to be aware that his statements would not be acknowledged by his (adopted ?) Church or its heads as binding them, and as, moreover, he deprives himself of the value of his own responsible testimony to the matter of fact, it seems idle for him anonymously to press his denial.

Yours most truly,

ZACHARY BARRY.

DAMP WALLS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Some time ago a recipe for making walls waterproof appeared in your paper, copied, I think, from the *Builder*. I cut out the paragraph, but have mislaid it. Perhaps one of your readers may be able to supply me with the information. I think mottled soap was one of the ingredients.

The late heavy driving rains have penetrated walls hitherto impervious to wet.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

DOMUS.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£208	13	8
Gin	57	19	9
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	7	8	5
Whisky	14	19	0
Rum	220	10	0
All other spirits	0	15	6
Wine	29	8	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	496	5	0
——— (in bottle)	39	14	6
Tobacco and snuff	106	16	0
Cigars	38	7	10
Tea	12	2	6
Coffee and chicory	74	11	10
Sugar, unrefined	3	12	0
Malt	76	8	0
Gold	11	6	6
Opium	15	7	6
Pilotage	32	10	4
Dues	1	5	0
Ad valorem	250	9	3
Package charge	214	17	0
Total	£1822	19	10

An additional clearance was effected at the Customs to-day for 45,000 sovereigns and 9843 oz. of gold, per Dunbar Castle, for London.

The wool sales held to-day were very dull; no really good parcels were offered, and prices ruled rather more in favour of buyers. Sheepskins were in more request, at slightly improved rates. Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 148 bales, and sold 74. The principal lots were:—JT over Bundi, 54 bales fleece, at 17d.; MK over S, 7½ fleece, with all faults, at 9½d. Of the remainder, handwashed brought 7d. to 15½d.; locks, 9d.; mixed, 4d.; locks, 9d.; pieces, 9¾d.; black and broken, 9¼d.; 6 lots full-woolled skins, 5½d. to 6½d.; short, 3d. to 4½d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner sold—Kilmorey over D&I., 13 bales fleece, at 15½d.; 5, damaged, 12½d. to 14½d.; TT, 16 greasy, at 7d.; 19, slightly damaged, 6½d.; 8 fleece, 15d.; 7, slightly damaged, 14d.; IK conjoined, 12 greasy, at 8d.; 7 locks and pieces, 4½d. to 7½d.; 2, greasy lambs, at 5¾d. and 6d.; and a lot of skins at 5d.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones catalogued 65 bales wool, of which they sold—J&CM, 22 bales, scoured, at 20¾d.; 6 bales, scoured, JB over M, at 20¾d.; and 2 bales, scoured, MP, at 20d.; and 5 lots of sheepskins from 5d. to 7d.

Mr. H. R. Reid sold one lot mixed fleece, at 14d.; scoured skin wool, at 18d; scoured fleece, at 19d.; scoured lambs, at 20½d.; greasy, at 7¾d; sheepskins, at 6d.

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. report the following sales, at Mort's Rooms, by public auction:—Block of land, part of the Anglesea Estate, near Bondi, at £174 per acre, Mr. R. W. Newman, purchaser; and by private sale a four-room weatherboard cottage, Wallis-street, Woollahra, for £155; two two-story brick houses, Station-street, Newtown, for £750, Mr. G. A. Mansfield, purchaser.

Messrs. A. Moore and Co. will sell by auction, to-morrow (Friday), the balance of the stock of wines and spirits in the estate of the late Mr. Toogood.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen will offer at their rooms, to-morrow, several large invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries and sugars.

Of the vessels reported to have sailed for Sydney from England, during the month ending 6th April, the Rifleman and Birkby are yet to arrive. Their cargoes are as follows:—

Rifleman, 724 tons, cleared at London 1st April: Plain cottons, £393; coloured ditto, £48; printed ditto, £130; flannels, £18; cotton and woollen, £123; muslins, £197; millinery, £265; haberdashery, £786; apparel, £1016; wrought leather, £575; saddlery, £107; books, £425; paper, £223; stationery, £505; foreign ditto, 1 case; upholstery, £82; brushware, £180; toys, £130; pianos, £656; tobacco pipes, 1 case; tools, £800; cutlery, £158; holloware, £33; hardware, £713; galvanized iron, 18 tons; sheet lead, 4 tons; lead pipe, 3 tons; nails, 14 tons; wire, 4 tons; linseed oil, 400 gallons; rape oil, 700 gallons; olive oil, 10 gallons; turpentine, 175 gallons; varnish, £15; paints, £255; pitch and tar, 400 barrels; flint glass, £110; window glass, £4; earthenware, £686; twine, £143; woolpacks, £252; canvas, £270; agricultural implements, £128; machinery, £1670; sewing machines, £60; gunpowder, 202 cwt.; brandy, 595 gallons; rum, 2111 gallons; British spirits, 933 gallons; perfumed spirits, 12 gallons; red wine, 130 gallons; white wine, 4581 gallons; beer, in bulk, 316 barrels; ditto, in glass, 216 gallons; cheese, 3 cwt.; malt, 400 quarters; bacon and hams, 6 cwt.; oilmen's stores, £511; sardines, 80 cwt.; vinegar, 2500 gallons; groceries, £10; pearl barley, 20 cwt.; oatmeal, 80 cwt.; white salt, 76 tons; soda crystals, 2 tons; caustic soda, 6 tons; perfumery, £55; raisins, 102 cwt.; currants, 53 cwt.; foreign goods, 65 cases; apothecaries' ware, £197; cement and plaster of paris, 317 barrels; vestas, 60 cases. Total declared value, £19,832.

Birkby, 700 tons, cleared at Liverpool March 15: Coloured cotton, £400; millinery, £300; haberdashery, £51; paperhangings, £178; tobacco pipes, 80 cases; hardware, £489; bar and rod iron, 79 tons; plate iron, 18 tons; pig iron, 50 tons; nails, 2 tons; wire, 17 tons; rape oil, 162 gallons; paints, £90; flint glass, £5; earthenware, £836; cordage, £30; woolpacks, £60; cornsacks, £345; canvas, £350; machinery, £1542; beer, in bulk, 1305 barrels; ditto in glass, 262 barrels; bacon and hams, 20 cwt.; salt fish, £250; oilmen's stores, £234; white salt, 90 tons; soda crystals, 6 tons; alkalies, 40 tons; candles, 77 cwt.; soap, 515 cwt.; raisins, 79 cwt; currants, 903 cwt.; figs, 104 cwt. Total declared value, £15,174.

"Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider," said a dentist to a man who was extending his jaws frightfully, "as I intend to stand *outside* of it to draw your teeth."

"Come, Tom, it's ten o'clock; I think we had better be going, for it's time honest folk were at home." "Well," was the reply, "you needn't go, surely, on that account."

"S." gives in the *Times* a remedy for hydrophobia which, it is stated, was habitually used by the late Mr. Youatt, a well-known veterinary surgeon, who was bitten by mad dogs eight times. The remedy was to allow the common nitrate of silver, easily procurable, to filter into the wound. It decomposes the saliva, and in doing this destroys the virus. Sir Benjamin Brodie and the writer acted upon this with complete success in a case where a mad dog had licked the inside of a child's month. The best mode of application of the nitrate of silver is by introducing it solidly into the wound.

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THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ENGLISH DOCK-YARDS.*

(From the Times, April 17.)

WHATEVER may be the faults of the House of Commons, it will be conceded by almost everybody that, compared with most foreign deliberative national assemblies, it gets through a maximum of work with a minimum of irritable demonstrations. But there are occasions when this peaceful demeanour is interrupted, and the majority of the members writhe and start as if under torture. The subjects which more than usually awaken this uncomfortable frame of mind are arts and arms. Let but the Ministry apply or funds to build a new National Gallery, or to erect forts, at Spithead, and we all know what a thrill runs through the Assembly. The reason is obvious enough. Members do not understand the details of the question, and are consequently afraid of being imposed upon by interested experts. A scientific committee is at last appointed, and its report received. The doctor has been called in to prescribe for the patient, but finds his prescription treated according to the Chinese fashion as described by M. Huc. There is the list of the remedies which, taken in combination, will answer the sick man's needs. But he, thinking rather of the contents of his pockets than of the poison in his frame, deliberately strikes out such as appear to him unnecessarily expensive, and then, proud of having taken the sting out of the advice, manfully swallows the rest. "My friends, if you can cure the danger-ous spots in the national defences—well; if not, I prefer to buy a handsome coffin." But in our English case the doctor is not so easily snuffed. He smiles and bows deferentially, says he will order the medicine, and does so accordingly. When the disease is nearly cured a supplementary bill comes in, and the patient, on the verge of recovery, grumbles, but pays.

On the 20th of August, 1859, the Queen's Commission was issued appointing a number of officers and one civilian, Mr. Fergusson, to inquire into the state of the defences of the kingdom, and to make such suggestions as should seem necessary. The memorandum of instructions from the War-office directed them to "take into consideration the small amount of force generally maintained by this country, and especially the limited number of Royal Artillery which is likely to be disposable for the defence of our fortified places." The patient here forbids the doctor even to name one particular medicine. The Commissioners were also directed to "consider what steps should be taken for defending the approaches to Woolwich, and what defensive works, if any, it may be necessary to construct with a view to its protection against an attack by land, which would at the same time form an important element in the means of defence for the metropolis." On this head they strongly recommended the permanent fortification of Shooter's Hill, but no vote was taken for it in the estimates. Why? It would have cost £700,000, and the patient drew his pen through this expensive item in the prescription.

Lord Overstone was requested to state what was his opinion of the probable effect of an occupation of London by an invading army, "as to books, security, and public property having been previously removed, and private property being respected by the invader"—a very large and improbable assumption. The gist of his lordship's answer is contained in the first paragraph:—

"I cannot contemplate or trace to its consequences such a supposition. My only answer is, it must never be. In proportion as a country has advanced in civilisation and in commercial and manufacturing prosperity, the metropolis of that country becomes more and more intimately connected with all the operations and interests of the whole community; it becomes the centre, the heart of the entire social and industrial system."

"An invading army occupying London will be in possession of our Governmental system, the centre of internal communication, the centre in which a large proportion of the transactions of the whole country are daily adjusted, the centre of our financial system; and as Woolwich must of course be included in the fate of London, the enemy will hold the great depot of our military resources. Can any doubts exist as to the effects of this?"

At the end of his letter Lord Overstone says:—

"The apathy, be it of the Government or the people, which renders the occurrence of such a catastrophe possible, will not afterwards enable the country, enfeebled, dispirited, and disorganised by the loss of its capital, to redeem the fatal error. In short, we have a stake at issue in the prosperity, the happiness, and the free institutions to be protected, in the plunder, the misery, and the degradation to be averted, which may well call forth all our energies. We have means of defence of every kind; national wealth, engineering skill, personal courage, amply sufficient to secure our safety; we have warning more than enough to awake our vigilance. If we prove too apathetic to take the necessary precautions or make the requisite efforts, or too short-sighted and selfish to submit to the necessary sacrifice, we must bow to the fate which the whole world will declare that we have deserved."

The Commissioners considered that the proposed work on Shooter's Hill would provide a place of security in the neighbourhood of London, aid in protecting the capital against an enemy advancing from the south-east, form a nucleus for field works to be thrown up after war is declared, protect a beaten army, and cover its retreat across the Thames when, as would be most probable, its right flank had been turned. It may not sound encouraging, but there is little doubt that the effect of rendering Portsmouth almost impregnable will be that the metropolis will be for the future more than ever the first attraction of an enemy. On the other hand, if Portsmouth were not fortified, and fortified heavily, too, it would be a complete check upon the freedom of our fleet, which would not dare to leave unprotected for more than a day or two at a time establishments so vital to the safety of the British navy, lest on the return of the ships to refit after a battle, successful or otherwise, they should find only smoking ruins where they looked for shelter and assistance. Regarded in this light, the new forts are partly economical, because from the expense of their construction should be deducted that of the ships which they set free. An ironclad ship costs more than twice as much as an iron fort to carry the same armament. It requires periodical repairs and renewal at no great distance of time, while an iron fort is practically everlasting. Yet it is not surprising that the country was startled at an estimate of £11,850,000 for the whole defences of the dockyards, &c., including works already in progress, floating defences, &c., or £2,800,000, for Portsmouth and its approaches alone. The pen was instantly struck through many items, reducing the estimate (guns and floating defences being neglected) from £10,350,000 to £8,720,000. Parliament, however, could not bring itself to swallow even this reduced dose, but struck out a further sum of £2,150,000, and, as a part of this—viz., £390,000—had been previously voted for works in progress, the total sum to be provided for by loan came to £6,180,000. Of this amount £4,000,000 was for new works, and the remainder for works in progress. But up to this time, 1860, only an approximate estimate had been made, and in 1862 Sir G. C. Lewis laid before the House a more correct memorandum on the subject, in which there appeared an addition of £680,000, raising the totals to £6,860,000. In the schedule of the Act of 1865 the amount had risen to £6,995,000, and this year Lieutenant-Colonel Jervois informs the country, with many deprecatory remarks, that there should be a further sum spent of no less than £1,125,000, unless we choose to save some of it by striking out the items "Chatham eastern defences," and site for "Central Arsenal." But Colonel Jervois has not quite done with us yet, for he adds, "If the turrets and turntables proposed by the Fortification and Defence Committees be added, a further sum of £270,000 will have to be provided in the estimates of future years." Such heavy demands may not improbably cause some consternation among the guardians of the public purse, and it is our present object to explain how this sudden excess over previous estimates has arisen, and to state shortly why it is that defensive works are becoming day by day more costly and yet more necessary.

When the Report of the Commission was signed in February, 1860, the heaviest gun in our service was the 7-inch breech-loader. We must pass over the various difficulties which at that time stood in the path of those who sought to increase the calibre and power of rifled guns. The force of large charges of powder was little understood. The nature and amount of the internal strains upon a gun are even now problems but partially solved, nor is it uncommon to meet with inventors who assert that, because they have built a field-piece which resists all attempts to burst it, they can certainly take higher flights, and produce heavy ordnance equally indestructible. On the other hand, while Sir W. Armstrong professed his ability to meet any demands likely to be made, a large number of officers of both services denied the possibility of success, and even asserted that the attempt was but wasteful folly. The extravagant cost of the new weapons, and the mechanical difficulties of manufacturing armour-plates, almost forbad the assumption that either the one or the other could be extensively employed. The stone sea-forts of Sebastopol had beaten off the combined navies of England and France, and borne almost unscathed the impact of 50,000 shot and shell, according to General Todleben's estimate.* For two years had the casemated defences of Cronstadt frowned defiance to the naval Powers whose ships dared not venture within range. Stone, therefore, and, above all, granite, seemed sufficient security against attack from the sea, and the Commission felt their duty was done when they added a few wrought-iron embrasures to the proposed batteries which appeared already almost impregnable. Experiments have since taught us that iron ships can be constructed capable of carrying enormous guns, and of keeping the sea in the roughest weather; and since granite has been found to crumble before 300 pounder shot and shell, we now know that iron must be met by iron, that forts must be plated as well as ships. Another means of defence, noticed but slightly by the Commissioners, has since been developed during the American war. For the future there will be an unseen but terrible enemy in all harbour channels. The use of submarine mines has almost revolutionised the art of warfare.

Portsmouth is our chief dockyard and naval station, and since it offers us types of all the new forts, whether firmly seated on the land or washed by the sea, we will describe its defences as shortly as the range of such a subject will permit. Portsmouth is eminently defensible against attack either by sea or land, and that not only in view of past or present ordnance, but also of any which the imagination can conceive as possible in the future. Indeed, the late growth of guns in their range, accuracy, and power has strengthened the defence on the sea front, since there is now no spot in the channels of approach that cannot be searched out by the effective fire of forts mounting modern heavy artillery. Like Venice, Portsmouth has its Lido, which shelters harbour and roads both from the storms of the sea and the direct attack of an enemy during war. But Portsmouth has this superiority over Venice, that its great intervening channel is open at all tides and all winds to vessels of the deepest draught, so that it can shelter at once a great fleet of war ships and many convoys of merchantmen. We have but to close the two mouths of the Solent and Spithead to insure safety to the vessels in harbour or at anchor off the town. So long as the artillerymen of our new forts are vigilant, the sailors may sleep in peace. The navy must always be our first line of defence, but the courage of the seamen is not likely to be damped, nor their exertions checked, by the knowledge that they have always a secure haven to fall back upon.

On the west Nature has done much to fortify the approaches. The Turkish slaves who worked out the defences of Malta under their Christian masters never cut such scarps as those which tower over the entrances to the Solent above the Needles, and at Cliffe-end. Not only the sides but the decks of ships must be cased with triple iron to pass unscathed through the plunging fire from Needles Battery, Hatherwood, Warden Port, and Cliffe-end. The enemy that would force an entrance here must run the gauntlet of all these earthen forts, while on the opposite point of low-lying shingle the granite casemates and iron turrets of Hurst Castle would cross their fire with the Cliffe-end barbette batteries, across a channel only 1400 yards wide, fenced with booms, filled with sunken mines, barred by iron gunvessels and probably ironcased carriers of torpedoes. Supposing the forts to be all that is desirable, we can hardly conceive a serious attack in this direction; but, should a few solitary ships force their way through, they would meet with a second line of defences At the mouth of the harbour stand, on one side, the casemates of Fort Gilkicker, on the other the iron fort on Spit Bank, bearing upon the anchorage as well as preventing a distant bombardment of the dockyard. During all the advance not a cable's length could be passed over without danger of intruding upon a nest of torpedoes, while the small floating batteries would hover round the invaders, planting their powerful stings where they could, like bees defending their hive. The system upon which torpedoes will be applied in future warfare is such that the ships of the defenders may pass freely to and fro over their latent force, but the watchers on the shore will take care that no enemy approaches them with impunity.

At the eastern end of the channel, though the water is wide, the actual pass through which heavy ships must steer is narrow. But it is not against huge ironclads alone that provision must be made. No enemy would venture to attack Portsmouth without a numerous train of iron floating batteries, drawing little water, but affording steady platforms for guns and mortars of large calibre. Previous to the labours of the Defence Commission there were at Spithead many spaces fully 3000 yards distant from shore batteries. A low line of iron, moving to and fro on the surface of the water, would be hard to hit and still harder to penetrate at such a range, while the large area of the dockyard and the combustible nature of its contents would render a destructive bombardment a work of no difficulty whatever. It may be said "But there would be floating defences also which might run close up to the enemy's boats and engage them on equal terms." True, but how many would be needed for such a purpose? Are we to detain in our harbours a fleet of floating batteries equal to that which an enemy could bring against us? How much would they cost? How often must they be renewed? What would be the efficiency of their fire from movable platforms, and at uncertain and ever-varying ranges? Whether the question be regarded from a military or economical point of view, the course indicated appears to be that which has been wisely followed. Build the strongest possible permanent forts to command the passage and the anchorage from which an enemy could bombard the harbour, and let their firm and fixed fire be supplemented by a small force of floating batteries, rams, and torpedo boats. It must be remembered that the whole space would be buoyed, and the gunners in the forts taught to know accurately at a glance the exact range of each spot passed over by the vessels which are for the time their targets.

Fortunately for defensive purposes, there are two shoals which project from the Isle of Wight on the one hand, and the main land on the other. At the point where the former is thrust furthest into the channel stands the No-man's-land Port; further on, Ryde Sand Fort. Immediately opposite No-man's-land is the Horse Sand Fort; and to correspond with Ryde Sand Fort, Spit Bank Fort, which lies off Southsea Castle, at the mouth of the harbour. Ryde Sand and Spit Bank Forts have been substituted for one intended to be built on Sturbridge Shoal, because no sure foundation could be found on the last-named shoal, unless at an enormous expense. It is in these four forts, together with that outside St. Helen's, at the east end of the Isle of Wight, that the greatest changes have been made from the original plan. They constitute the outer line of sea defences at this end of the channel, and upon them depends mainly the sea defence of Portsmouth dockyard. They would be exposed to the first attack before the enemy's plans were deranged by accidents, or any of his ships crippled. The loss or even silence of one of them would be a heavy disaster. In their construction, therefore, we are to look for all that modern engineering science can pile up of strength, endurance, and solidity. Originally designed for granite casemates, they are now intended to be of iron: the Horse Sand, and No-man's-land to be symmetrically covered with iron round their whole circumference because they are exposed to attack on all sides; the rest, iron towards the sea, granite casemates with iron shields towards the land. The Horse Sand Fort has now risen above high-water mark, and, as it affords a type of the whole cluster, we will endeavour to make its construction, past and to come, intelligible to the general reader, leaving unanswered for the present the comparative value and expense of granite and iron structures.

The bottom of the foundation is 11 feet below low-water ordinary spring tides (the fort on No-man's-land has its foot 20 feet below low-water ordinary spring tide). Here is laid a ring of masonry, outside granite, inside concrete, in blocks. The breadth of the ring where it rests on the ground is 54 feet; but, as its front inclines towards the centre by steps, the upper part of the ring, 1½ feet above high water, is 40 feet 8 inches thick. Having thus obtained a perfect barrier against the encroachments of the sea, the central hollow is filled in, first with clay and shingle, and, lying flat upon the bed thus made, a thick layer of concrete. Down through the centre of the solid mass sinks an iron shaft 6 feet in diameter, to a depth of 54 feet below the bottom. This was necessary to ascertain the nature of the base on which the foundations were laid. A huge rock may be considered to have been thus laid down, and yet we have only placed the foundations for the fort. An outer wall of granite and Portland stone 16 feet high and 14 feet 6 inches thick is then to be built round the circumference, its foot set back 18 inches to leave room for a facing of iron backed by concrete. Holes are left in the wall (but not yet piercing the outer surface) to take the bolts necessary for supporting the iron plates and backing. Behind the wall, in the interior of the fort, are magazines, shell stores, provision stores, water-tanks, and ablution-rooms for the men. The gun casemates and living-rooms have their floors level with the top of the wall, the latter towards the centre of the circle, the former looking out over the edge, but retired some distance from it, so that no slight breaching will deprive them of support. So far there is little change from the original plan; but now we come to the main alterations. Instead of vaulted arches, leaping from pier to pier in a succession of graceful but massive curves, we are to have a uniform face of gray metal, pierced with two rows of mere holes, and, for many feet of granite, 15 inches of wrought iron. The appearance of the whole structure will be changed. The art of modern warfare has little mercy on the beautiful. All architectural features will disappear, and the Noah's-ark-like structure will bear much the same relation to the first design that a Monitor does to a handsome wooden three-decker. This ark will not appear to be wanting in chimneys. Four large truncated cones will crown the roof, but their tops will be covered with heavy iron plates, and the smoke that curls from their sides will be the breath of 600-pounders. Each turret will revolve upon an iron cylinder, which in its turn will rest upon heavy brickwork piers built up from the foundation. We can hardly imagine the destruction of the outer walls, and the fall of a few plates here and there would in no wise affect the solidity of the rest; but even if huge gaps were made in the exterior, the eight guns in the turrets would stand firm as ever. The total number of guns mounted in each of these two formidable forts will be sixty-three, all of high calibre; their smooth sides cannot be scaled in the darkness of night, nor can they even be approached in time of war, for iron gunvessels will creep round the water-line, and torpedoes nestle at their feet. If the present design be faithfully carried out we know of nothing in the world to compare with them for strength. They look by no means inviting from the shore, but they are, nevertheless, well worth a visit, were it only to observe the amazing facility with which huge blocks of granite or concrete weighing several tons are picked up from barges underneath the circular stages erected over the site of the foundations, moved from place to place, and slung down to their beds as easily as a mason lays the single bricks with which he works. There is something very fascinating about the apparatus, which in a day of ten hours, and with an expenditure of about 6 cwt. of coal, can lift and deposit some 1000 tons of material, under the guidance of one man. Nor is another mechanical feat unworthy of English engineering, unsuggestive of English resources. A few years ago Yorkshire stone frequently took several weeks to travel from the mouth of the Humber to Portsmouth. Now forty-eight hours by railway suffice to transfer a block from the quarry to its final resting place in the fort.

We will now turn to the inner line of sea defences guarding the mouth of Portsmouth harbour. To the right of a ship passing in, on the point where the inlet commences, is Southsea Castle, an old fort but lately strengthened and enlarged by constructing earthworks which are to have their embrasures closed by iron shields. Thirty-six guns, of which four at least are to be 600-pounders, will be mounted here, and 12 mortars, within short range of the channel, for heavy ships, and supporting Spit Bank Fort, which lies in front of it. On the opposite point of the harbour mouth are Forts Gilkicker and Monckton, both granite casemates. Gilkicker will mount twenty-seven heavy guns and sixteen mortars behind its iron shields, or in batteries outside. Monckton is a comparatively old erection, and has long been armed and inhabited. To the east of Southsea Castle, along the shore line, are Lumps Fort and Eastney Fort, stepping stones to Cumberland Fort, which commands the entrance to Langston harbour, where an invader might try to pass in order to turn the second line of defences. But Langston harbour is connected with Portsmouth harbour by a channel forming the ditch of Hilsea lines, and this is to be so widened and deepened that iron gun and mortar vessels can freely pass from one harbour to another, and so the floating defences in one become available for the succour of the other. This channel has the further advantage that vessels driven back into port can retire quietly, and re-issue in rear or flank of an enemy.

Hitherto we have only examined the probability of a successful attack by ships, unsupported by a land force. It is evident that such an attack would be a foolhardy operation, and its probable result disastrous failure. But if troops could be landed on the Isle of Wight, the works above the Needles channel might be besieged and taken, the artillery directed against Hurst Castle to destroy it or keep down its fire, while the fleet could at its leisure remove the obstructions. The ships would thus penetrate without loss the first line of defences, and the safety of the anchorage would be compromised. The Isle of Wight, then, must be made secure against a landing, and this is no difficult matter, though the island is about twenty-three miles long, for the greater part of the coast-line is rendered inaccessible by the cliffs which tower at some points to a height of 600 feet. The natural barriers are, however, pierced in several places by small ravines, or "chines," and there are besides places where the rocks fall away, leaving excellent points for disembarkation. The shore, too shelves so rapidly that large ships could approach within short range and clear the coast of all defenders who should oppose the landing, supported only by field or position artillery. This is a weak point in all our English southern shores. Freshwater Bay is supposed to be sufficiently defended by the present redoubt, and if it were forced the fortified barrack on Golden-hill still commands the approaches in this direction, and acts as a keep for the whole of the batteries from Sconce Point to the Needles inclusive. From Freshwater along the cliff-tops to Sandown runs a military road, and in the event of war two or three defensible posts would be thrown up at weak points, the paths up the chines destroyed, and their tops occupied by earthworks. Sandown Bay is a weak point, and has been prepared for defence by the erection of, altogether, five forts or batteries. On the west of the bay is the Barrack Battery, an earthwork for five guns, bearing upon the bay, on the east Sandown Fort, consisting of eighteen casemates for guns, faced with granite, and prepared for iron shields. Ten more guns will be mounted on the top. Yaverland and Retcliffe earthworks have eight and four guns respectively, over which bombproofs could easily be heaped up in war time. High upon Bembridge-down is a large earthwork, which fulfils the double duty of acting as a keep for the forts, and sweeping with its fire the whole peninsula from Brading haven to the sea. The sea fort of St. Helen's guards the mouth of Brading haven, and brings the line of defence to the Spithead forts. Puckpool Battery would throw salvoes of 38 of the heaviest mortar shells upon the decks of ships attempting to take up a position at Spithead to bombard the dockyard. It will also have five guns bearing upon the beach on each side. The development of mortar fire both in range and accuracy is a question awaiting solution, but the descent of heavy shells containing large bursting charges upon a ship's decks must be absolutely ruinous. It is one thing to protect the water-line and batteries of a war vessel, quite another to iron-plate her decks. Just before the late German war the Prussians were directing their attention to rifled mortars with elevating screws, so as to be almost as manageable as carronades. We hope that when the bubble of extreme accuracy at extreme ranges has burst, the country will find time to turn its attention upon this most practical and important subject.

In the general plan of an enemy's operations Portsmouth might be either the principal object or a secondary one. He might intend to crush the vital power of England by an occupation of London, or to cripple her naval resources by the destruction of her principal dockyard. In either case he might land a force, large or small, upon our shores, and attempt to bombard the establishments from a distance, satisfied that if the capital were taken the outwork would fall, and, on the other hand, that a blow to our naval resources would threaten our command of the sea. Portsmouth must, therefore, be defended on the land side also, and, for this purpose a series of detached forts have been built, to be connected in time of danger by lines of rampart and ditch. A long siege by a powerful army is not to be anticipated, because such an object would be unworthy of the cost required for the undertaking. The town and dockyard lie to the east of the harbour on Portsea Island, which is formed by Portsmouth and Langston harbours, the sea, and the channel in front of Hilsea lines. In the old days of smooth-bored ordnance it was sufficient to hold the last-named lines to keep the dockyard safe from shot and shell. But long-range shooting has changed all this, and the chalk range of the Portsdown hills now commands the whole harbour and dockyard at distances of 6000 to 9000 yards. The opposite slopes fall down to a flat or slightly undulating country, the approaches of which are visible for many miles. The length of the line to be defended is about seven miles, including two flanks connecting it with Portsmouth and Langston harbours respectively. Two plans suggested themselves for its occupation,—first, to cut a continuous trench and flank it here and there with caponiers; secondly, to build detached forts which could be supplemented by a line of rampart and ditch to connect them when war should render a complete defence necessary. Continuous lines require a large force to occupy them, and once pierced at any point the whole defence is completely turned, the garrison being probably made prisoners. The second plan has therefore been adopted, and the heights are now studded with forts, forming a chain which encircles the island and harbour, and then sweeps round on the low land to Farcham. Two works not yet sanctioned are requisite to complete the chain, and form a first line of defence for the peninsula upon which Gosport victualling establishments stand. Those already built are called, commencing on the east, Fort Purbrook, with its outworks, Widley, Southwick, Nelson, Wallington, and Fareham. Their total estimated cost (they are nearly finished) is £550,000, and they will mount respectively 50, 27, 29, 30, 25, and 37 guns of siege calibres, besides small pieces for flanking fire. As their position is so elevated, and the guns likely to be brought against them will only be of siege calibre, no iron plates are proposed to protect their guns, and they are perhaps already stronger than necessary, considering their position. Their flank defence is obtained by rather weak caponiers, a system universally adopted by the Germans, who maintain a controversy with the French on this subject. For second lines we have, across the north end of Portsea Island, the lines of Hilsea, about 2600 yards long, consisting of strong earthworks with casemated flanks, to be armed with fifty guns; their full armament would be ninety pieces, but the work would only save Portsmouth from a *coup de main*, and as the enemy could gain his chief object by a bombardment from Portsdown-hill, it is exceedingly improbable that Hilsea lines will ever be seriously attacked. They will act rather as a preventive than a cure. The inner line in front of Gosport consists of the new Forts Brockhurst, Rowner, and Grange, filling up the interval between Forts Elson and Gomer, previously completed. Elson, on the right, rests on Portsmouth harbour; Gomer, on the left, approaches the Solent. The three new works are of earth, with bombproof casemates under the ramparts. Their ditches are flanked by caponiers, and their gorges are provided with keeps. Thirty-eight guns each are at present named as their armament, exclusive of light pieces for caponiers, &c. When we have said that an earthen parapet and ditch will protect the sea line between Fort Gomer and the rear of Fort Gilkicker, and that old earth ramparts of no strength against modern artillery closely surround Portsmouth town and Gosport, we shall have concluded the list of land defences, which, if not equal in grandeur or strength to the sea forts at Spithead, yet form a protection behind which a beaten or inferior force might intrench themselves for a considerable period.

* Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom, 1860.
Report with Reference to the Progress made in the Construction of the Fortifications for the Defence of the Dock-yards and Naval Arsenals, &c., of the United Kingdom. War Office, 1867.

* Out of 152 guns in Fort Quarantine, Fort Alexander, Fort Constantine, Wasp Redoubt and Telegraph Battery, 28 were dismounted, 11 carriages disabled, all in open batteries. All those under casemates remained serviceable.

A CURIOUS PETITION TO THE FRENCH SENATE.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Standard.)

DESOLATION reigns in the French Senate. *Chauvinisme* is dying. What is *Chauvinisme?* many people will ask. It is the religion of the first Empire, the adoration of the Napoleonic hat and grey overcoat, the traditional *greyoard* of the old Guard, the soaring of the Imperial Eagle over the whole world, the supremacy of France which Monsieur Chauvin expresses everywhere and on every occasion in that vein:—

"Ah! qu'on est fier d'etre Frrrrançais
Quand on regarde la colonne!"

Well, till now Auxerre had been held as the classical city of *Chauvinisme*, and it is precisely that stronghold of Imperialism which has addressed to the French Senate the following petition against the reorganisation of the French army. It is whispered that the Roman hand of the honorable member for Birmingham is not quite strange to it. I cannot vouch for the assertion; but I hastened to echo it to you, lest Mr. Reuter's wires should flash it to the *Star* ere it appears in your journal:—

"Messieurs les Senators,—The soldiers being the basis of every army, we trust that before voting the bill for the reorganisation of the national armed forces your excellencies will take into due consideration the following *expose* of the military life of a *pion-pion*, Soldiers, attention! To the right turn, quick march!"

"March! where to?"

"You are very inquisitive, soldiers! March, and do not say one word. Go to clean the yard; go to the exercise, to the parade, to the grapeshop; march to be roasted in Africa, frozen at Moscow, blown up at Trafalgar, decimated in the Crimea, putrified at Solferino. Forward to die everywhere except in bed. You will enjoy shading after the setting of the sun; you shall not be muddy when the frost comes; you shall have bread now and then, but bullets, grenades, shells, bombs, orders of the day, and wooden legs, *ad libitum!* Go, and expose yourself as an Aunt Sally to the needle-gun of the Prussians and to the long-range rifle guns of civilisation—two diseases to be added to the 31,233 enumerated in the awful Medical Dictionary.

"Onward! onward! and without deviating from the iron track, from the military discipline, more unmerciful than the fate of the ancient tragedies, march on as the hours, without ever halting. Whether pleasure moves near you, or death reaps around you, you must march blindfold towards an ocean without banks. Singular being! Is not your life a perpetual abnegation, from morning to evening? Go on; obey without murmuring. And when I say obey, it is not a trifling affair.

"In civil life, one generally has but two tyrants—a wife and the tax collector. As to you, the hierarchy of your masters is a great deal more complicated. You have a corporal, a sergeant, a lieutenant, a captain, a colonel, a general. The number of people who have the right to send you to the guard-house is incredible. If, as you assert it, you are the king of the creation, I really do not know how your prerogative will escape unhurt from all that.

"It is true that victory and glory compensate many things, but they are capricious, and make one wait a long time for their equivalents; their immortal palms do not grow as quick as mushrooms.

"Meantime, take that broom; load yourself like a dromedary, with wood, straw, boots, great coats, tents, and bread. You know that you cost a great deal to the State, and, as it must be as economical as possible, red-tapers devised that ingenious means of simplifying the carriage expenses. In barracks or in camp, everything is carried on heroes' backs; the regulation meal is exported in the same way from the barracks to the guardhouses, and it does not matter a straw if, following the example of the *Presse* of Paris, you acquaint the whole town with the military bill of fare. That meal is heralded by nutritive emanations, by penetrating breezes which increase the impatience of the would-be consumers; more than once the official manna has lost all its calorific properties; but there is not the least subject for complaint; the regulations do not say that it must reach its destination perfectly hot. True, you are not constantly submitted to those dynamic and culinary functions. One of your comrades—the only friend, perhaps, you have in that populated desert styled a regiment—has commited some trifling inconsistency; the war council is of opinion that the State's safety requires he should receive twelve bullets in his head, and you are called to be one of the platoon.

"Let us pass.

"The clock strikes 4 in the morning. You are softly lying on a mattress, which the contractor has, like a true patriot, reduced to its simplest expression, in order to insure the defenders of the State by saving them from the seductions of effeminacy. You rest upon the faith of treaties; you enjoy the sleep of the just; you repose as a soldier who has done duty on the preceding night. Suddenly the drum is beating—it is an order to depart; in five minutes every man is under arms, and before three-quarters of an hour a single boy has not remained behind.

"Long preparation would be useless; the regiment is only bent upon a mere excursion of 900 miles to be made without taking breath, and at the end of that excursion there is war—that is to say, the infinite. 'Well,' exclaim that pack of blue stockings and literary Corinthians who have studied the physiology of war only in books; 'Well, that breaks the monotony of garrison life—that throws a ray of poetry over those existences brutalised by the strict observance of a discipline which curbs everything under its leaden level!' How enchanting must be that adventurous career, where everything is new, accidental, unforeseen. What a succession of landscapes and episodes. To-day there are verdant meadows; to-morrow there will be barren lands—then plains, and valleys, and faces always new.' Let it be so. I admit all that; but the soldier is tired, wet, dirty, hungry, and thirsty. Therefore, no wonder if the soldier does not look over-pleased. Do try to induce men whose utopia is a glass of brandy to sing burlesque burdens and to assume melodramatic attitudes. The poor devils will answer you with one of those polyglot aphorisms chalked upon the walls of every barrack in Europe, as to ceaselessly remember to the concerned people the reality of their heroic profession:—

"'A soldier must have the legs of a deer, the strength of a horse, the patience of a camel, the courage of a lion, and the belly of a flea.'

"Let us narrate the unspeakable anguish which sometimes takes hold of the bravest and the most nured when the first shots are exchanged, when the first cannon-balls are rending the earth or vibrating through the iron forest of bayonets.

"The hour has struck of the bloody march which ends in open country or behind ramparts the drama which has had so many diverse phases. Close your heels, have your head erect. A soldier must be as straight as a pole. Charge—bayonets! The flight of the bullet is uncertain, while the bayonet will only miss the right side for the heart. Plunge your steel in the body of that fellow who lies down, lest he might strike you with his sword, although pretty well dead. There is the trench: the moat is not deep, the parapet is not too high. Scale it! fire! charge with the bayonet! Now storm the batteries! Kill, slaughter every one in the streets! Yes, the hour has struck, no matter whether it is the knell of the good-half of that herd of men brought from so many points of the compass to fight in that narrow arena.

Hark! The cannon methodically vomits forth grape-shot; the soldier falls, like the Spanish bull, amidst the flourish of trumpets, uproar, and cries. He falls full of strength and life, and the trumpets continue flourishing. He falls—and his last glance sometimes reposes upon a small church covered with ivy. Alas! it is not the church of his native village; he will not have a resting place or a wooden cross in that cemetery. His shroud will be a bloody tatter; the last words he will hear will be uttered by some starving country people emerged from the adjacent forest to claim at once from war what it took from them bit by bit. They feel his pulse with their feet, and exclaim, 'Not yet dead; how is it dog?' and they will turn over and over the corpses as the hyena digs into the tombs. Arms, victuals, clothes, everything will be torn from the dead. Everything will be properly arranged in that awful bazaar, from the elegant officer's uniform down to the bacon allowance which is to be fried in a cuirass unfastened from a corpse. Everything will be taken away, except the letters from a mother or from a friend, except these charming nothings, those amulets against absence that a young girl had suspended round the neck of the recruit.

"Albeit, do not believe that this heap of bones will eternally whiten in the open country to the shame of our epoch and of the respect due to the dead. No; that scandal will be avoided. Look at those people descending the hill; they are true philanthropists, whose business is to search the woods ravines, and hills, and who collect with a great deal of care those sad spoils? Very likely you would conclude from my premises that the explorers belong to one of the associations whose active charity embraces the two hemispheres. It would be a stupendous error; they are manufacturers of chemical products, they collect the thigh bones and tibias of the heroes, and keep their cinders in a barrel of animal black. Yet grandiloquent allocutions will have been addressed to their shades; they will be the theme of many high resounding orations; they are held as demi gods! And to think that their remains will be turned into shoe blacking!" The document ends there. However, one thing is certain; the petition of the Auxerre folks has placed M. Troplong, who presides over the senators, in the same predicament as Fuad Pacha, who stubbornly declines to hand to the Sultan the Russo-Austro-Prusso-French despatch, counselling the Divan to let fly Candia to Athens. It seems that both statesmen smell a silk rope in the two documents I allude to.

TRADES UNIONS.—The *Saturday Review* notices that it never seems to occur to the union men that work should bear some proportion to wages, merit to earnings. They are fond of citing the learned professions as instances of trades unions. But if they really will look to the habits and rules of the learned professions they will find that neither eminence nor wealth nor fame has been attained by adjusting the measure of labour to the diligence of the most inert, or by regarding the wages of labour as a species of plunder wrung from unresisting helplessness. They will discover that the aims of an honourable ambition have been reached by the honest discharge of duties which were well paid for, and which would not have been paid for at all had they not been honestly discharged. If, in the meantime, it be deemed expedient to devise some means of contending with a despotism which is spread wider and wider every day, advancing from one trade to another, and from all trades to railways, perhaps it may not be unreasonable to suggest the formation of rival leagues—leagues of which the members shall be bound only to resist dictation, but left free to engage with whatever employers they choose, at whatever rate of wages may be justified by the state of the labour market, and without any restriction on the use of such talents as Providence may have given them. Whether this plan be feasible or not, one thing is plain. Admirable as is the organisation of many of these unions, and laudable as are many of their objects, which they have in common with all friendly societies, there can be no doubt that their main object is restraint of trade. No protectionist of the most extreme school ever dared to recommend and support a monopoly which so avowedly cramps the efforts of the ingenious and industrious, puts the good workman on a level with the bad, encourages poor and slovenly work, and harrasses the daily life of the freeborn Englishman with a mysterious and vindictive espionage. So long as these conditions endure, Parliament will not be justified in giving legal authority to the *Vehm-gericht* of unionism.

A young man wished to give his portrait to his lady-love. Being aware that her parents disapproved of his suit, and fearing that they might be angry if his picture were found in her possession, he wrote to the artist as follows:—"Dear Sir,—I wish to sit to you for my portrait. As it is intended for the eyes of *one*, personally, I wish it so painted that no one else will recognise it. Very truly, &c."

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER, Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, holds a Sale by Auction EVERY DAY, of Horses, Carts, &c., at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—And at the Camperdown Yards, by auction, broken and unbroken horses EVERY FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Badgery Brothers to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 1st July, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 pair of really prime paddock-fed cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 1st July, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. A. L. Rodd to sell, at Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, 28th June,
40 head of very prime paddock-fed fat heifers, at 12 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Graham to sell, at the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock,
80 head prime paddock-fed cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 300 prime paddock-fed sheep, in lots.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, maize; at 11, at the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, Brickfield-hill, calves, lambs, pigs and poultry.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1468912

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Grey charger, 16 hands high
Grey carriage or brougham horse, very powerful
Bay horse, good hack or buggy horse
Handsome bay town hack
A well-bred chesnut, capital hack for a light weight, very fast, and remarkably quiet
A child's pony
Several draught and other horses.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.

NEAR FORBES, DUBBO, AND CONDOBOLIN.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,
The following capital runs, situated within an easy distance of the Western diggings, Melbourne, and the Sydney markets —
MELROSE, block D (near Condobolin), containing an area of about 300 square miles, consists of good cattle country, being well-grassed, and affording every facility for making dams and the storage of water.
WICKLOW, blocks A, B, and E, consisting of an area of nearly 300 square miles of first-class grazing country, affording every facility for improvements.
These blocks are fit to carry 30,000 sheep, or a proportionate number of cattle.
MANDRY, a very compact run, situate midway between Forbes and Young; has a frontage of 8 miles to Omar Creek, and is well watered. The improvements are most complete, and up to the working of 12,000 sheep. In connection with the run will be sold the MANDRY HOTEL, recently erected at a cost of £1200.
BUMBLEGUMBIE RUN, about 6 miles from Dubbo has a frontage of 7 miles to the Macquarie. Improvements consist of overseer's and men's huts, woolshed, and the requisite yards to work about 6000 sheep.
BARBIGAL RUN, situate on the Talbragar or Erskine River, distant from Dubbo about 14 miles; has a frontage of 8 miles to the Talbragar. The country consists of open grassy ridges, and is well adapted for a sheep run or dairy station, and would carry about 8000 sheep.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers; to Messrs. BUNN and CO., Melrose; or Messrs. R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO., Melbourne.

ELLIS and BUTLER (late Meares) will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, and suckers
Dead pigs, poultry, all kinds.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, from Wollongong and Camden.
At 2 o'clock,
50 cases oranges and lemons.

INGLIS and DUNN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Prime milch cows, newly calved, pigs, calves, dead pigs, suckers, poultry of all kinds.
At 12 o'clock sharp,
Butter (box and keg), eggs, cheese, about 2 tons superior corn-fed bacon, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, hay, straw, maize, &c. Terms, cash.

J. W. CARNE will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, Hay by the truck.
At Ellis and Butler's, at 1 o'clock,
Farm and dairy produce.

To Farmers and Dairymen.

MR. J. W. CARNE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Shanahan to sell by public auction, at Mr. Byrnes' Yards, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at 12 o'clock sharp,
100 head of dairy cattle, milking and springing, in lots to suit purchasers.
The above are a prime lot of good conditioned quiet cattle, carefully selected from Mr. Shanahan's dairy herd of Molongolo, and can be highly recommended.
Terms, cash; and no reserve.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, jun. (successor to Mr. James Graham), will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th June, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Bags bark, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale. Produce Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Tallow Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow, in lots to suit purchasers
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
27 bags chopped bark, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Gardeners' Arms, Botany Road.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
Billiard table, bagatelle table, stock fixtures and gas-fittings, at above, if not sooner disposed of. The undersigned retires through having other business to attend to and not living on the premises. A comfortable living for an industrious couple. Apply
WILLIAM ADAIR, Redfern.
N.B.—All accounts against the above to be rendered by above date.

FRIDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Robert Burns Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Robert Burns Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets,
License, goodwill, glasses, measures, stock-in-trade, household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Henry Hensley.

SATURDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Crown and William streets, Woolloomooloo.

At the Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock,
The official assignee's right, title, and interest in the lease, license, &c. Also,
Stock-in-trade, consisting of 2 hogsheads of English ale and porter, 4 quarter-casks of sherry and port, 2 quarter-casks brandy, whisky, gin, old tom, case of brandy, rum, bottled ale and porter, &c. Also,
The hotel furniture, and horse, saddle, and bridle.
Terms, cash.

Stationery
Fancy Goods
Portmonnaies
Perfumery, Saddlery, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, June 28th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases stationery, fancy goods, perfumery, saddlery, combs, novels, envelopes
Church services, note paper
Drapers' paper, brown paper, 50 and 100 lbs.
Day books, ledgers, cash books
Pocket and memo. books, &c.
Terms at sale.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Riley, Macquarie-street, next Lyons-terrace, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The entire household furniture and effects, comprising—
Sofas, couches, tables, chairs
Chiffonieres, engravings, chests drawers
Chimney glasses, time pieces
Washstands, toilet tables and glasses
Double and single bedsteads and bedding
Feather beds
Chest carpenter's tools
Kitchen utensils, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at the Waverley Hotel, Darling-street, Balmain, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The lease, license, stock-in-trade, household furniture, and effects.

MR. S. PHILLIPS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at H. Billing's Portrait Rooms, 251, Pitt-street,
The whole of the photographic stock, furniture, &c., in consequence of the proprietor retiring from business.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
North British Goloshes.
Ladies Kid and Morocco Uppers.

57 Packages, now landing ex Sir John Lawrence, and Woolloomooloo, from the manufactory of Henry Worms and Co.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, July 1st.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Stores, 21, Wynyard-lane, on MONDAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of boots and shoes, consisting of
Ladies' kid boots, M. H. E. S., pps. and welts
Ditto Levant morocco ditto
Ditto French cashmere ditto, M. H. and S. H.
Ditto cashmere ditto, riveted, M. H. and S. H.
Children's kid ditto, 3s 6d, 7s 10d, and 11s 1d
Ditto coloured balmorals, 2s 5d
Ladies' kid levant and memel uppers
Ditto, maids, and children's North British goloshes.
Terms at sale.

Welcome Inn, Bay-street, Glebe.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH will sell by auction, on Saturday, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Bar fixtures and fittings, glasses, trays, counters, beer engine, spirit kegs; also the whole of the household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and sofas, horsehair seated chairs, chiffoniere, drawers, sideboard, &c. Also kitchen utensils, wines and spirits, beers and cordials.
No reserve.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

FRIDAY, 28th instant.

An Elegant Cottage Pianoforte, by Aucher Freres
The whole of the superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Drawing-room Suite, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Cut Glass, Chiffonieres, Platedware Eight-day Clocks, Iron Bedsteads, Marble-top Washstands, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, &c.; Kitchen Utensils, Pump, Piping, and Sundries. Also,
Large Iron Safe, Weights and Scales; Carriage, Dogcart, two Tilted Carts, Harness, &c., Cow, and Poultry
And the whole of the Fruit in the Orchard, consisting of Oranges, Lemons, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from T. J. Macdona, Esq., J.P., who is about proceeding to Paris, to sell at his residence, Albina Villa, Concord, Burwood, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above superior and valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Auction Rooms, 147, Pitt-street, opposite Vickery's-buildings.

SATURDAY, June 29th.

To Builders, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Shop Fittings, Cedar Boards, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, in the Yard (at the rear of Messrs. Thompson and Giles's) in Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, June 29th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large quantity of cedar shelving, counters, cedar boards, zinc and tin lined cases, lumber, &c.
☞ Entrance in Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Large and Attractive Auction Sale of
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries,
Sugars, Tea, Flour, Provisions, and Sundries.

TUESDAY, 2nd July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c.
Parcels of sugar, tea, flour, &c.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers
Ironmongers
Country Buyers, and others
For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
28 Cases Iron Bedsteads.
To close a consignment account.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock,
28 cases iron bedsteads.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

On SATURDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

The Lease of the Golden Age Hotel, corner of Union and Lansdowne streets, Surry Hills, 5 years and 9 months to run, at a weekly rental of 10s. With the lease will be given a 6-pull Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Pipes, Kegs, Counter, and Fittings.

To Small Capitalists and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, and others.
Unreserved Sale by Auction of
Books
Furniture
Pianofortes, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
Furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Particulars of the above will be published in the catalogues issued on Saturday morning.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale, by Auction, of
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL
English Manufactured Furniture, made by one of the first houses in London.

To Gentlemen Furnishing,
Buyers of Furniture, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
42 cases first-class furniture, just landed, ex ——— from London, consisting of
A superb Spanish mahogany drawing-room suite, viz., 6 handsome chairs with stuffed backs, 1 arm-chair, 1 reclining chair, 1 couch, all stuffed with the best hair, and covered with real morocco leather
A massive Spanish mahogany telescope dining table, 24 feet long by 5 feet 6 inches wide, with patent screw, and stand for leaves, forming a hall table
Dinner waggon with spiral columns to match
Massive sideboard, with plate glass back and cellaret
Hall table and chairs, in mahogany
Three drawing-room suites, each consisting of 8 chairs, 1 easy-chair, 1 victoria chair, 1 settee, 1 ottoman, covered in green and gold, blue and gold, and crimson and gold
1 ditto, covered in green-corded rep
1 ditto, covered in maroon red
12 oval walnut loo tables
24 corner whatnots
12 pairs marble washstands and tables
6 walnut canterburies
Commodes, in walnut and mahogany
Bergier chairs, ditto
Windsor chairs
Birch, cane, and folding chairs
Framework, in variety
Cotton flock
Horsehair
Empty cases.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view two days prior to the sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important and Unreserved Sale by Auction of
52 Packages of China and Earthenware,
now landing ex Rancagua, from Liverpool.

From the well-known Pottery of Messrs. W. B. Poynton, Staffordshire,
Consisting of a Choice Assortment of
Dinner Services
Dessert Services
Tea and Breakfast Services
Assorted Crates, &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A very superior shipment of china and earthenware.
Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery
Dress Goods
Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Woolloomooloo, and Sir John Lawrence.

THIS DAY, 29th,
At 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments fresh winter goods.
Just landed ex above late arrivals.
Plain and shot winceys
French cashmeres
French merinos
Check winceys
Gala ditto
Children's cloth jackets
Check flannels
Welsh flannels
Scarlet stays
Fancy hose
Black alpacas
Scarlet delaines
All wool 8-4 cloakings
Derries
Scotch twills
Turkish towels
Fancy doe trousers
B. and Y. ditto ditto
Black cloth vests
Pilot reefers
Crimean shirts
Light ground ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Mole trousers.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

Large and attractive Sale of Seasonable Drapery and Clothing, just landed ex Sir John Lawrence and Woolloomooloo.

THIS DAY.
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell, without reserve, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the above-named day,
62 packages of new and useful goods, as specified below, viz.:—

PWS,
352—1 case men's imitation colonial tweed trousers ¼ FF
89—1 ditto ditto super ditto, ¼ ditto
17—1 ditto ditto drab Bedford cord, ¼ ditto
377—1 bale lachlan tweed crimean shirts
400—1 case super town printed ditto, boxed
348—1 ditto men's fancy beaver trousers, ¼ FF
344—1 ditto town printed crimeans
345—1 ditto ditto light ground ditto
341—1 bale fancy tweed ditto, OS
342—1 case fine white shirts
444—1 ditto ribbed beaver trousers
408—1 ditto ribbed pilot ditto
331—1 ditto dark fancy doe ditto
117—1 ditto printed crimean shirts, assorted patterns
352—1 ditto fancy reversible witney sacs
459—1 ditto men's pilot reefers
460—1 ditto ditto super ditto
461—1 ditto ditto fine black doe trousers
462—1 ditto ditto fancy doe ditto
463—1 ditto ditto all wool fancy tweed ditto
464—1 ditto ditto drab reversible overcoats
465—1 case light ground printed crimean flannels
46—1 ditto men's grey lambswool half-hose
47—1 ditto boys' sealskin tunics
48—1 ditto men's witney crimean shirts
49—1 ditto ditto fine French felt hats
1550-1—2 ditto ditto heavy mole trousers, W.F.
1552-3—2 ditto ditto ditto, F.F.
1554—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto, S.M.S.
1555—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto, B. and Y.
1556—1 ditto ditto men's tweed sacs
1557—1 ditto scarlet and black crimean shirts
245—1 ditto ¾ gala winceys
246—1 ditto ditto brown ditto
247—1 ditto 6-4 Aberdeen ditto
248—1 ditto shot ditto
249—1 ditto check ditto
250—1 ditto coloured cobourgs
252—1 ditto 8-4 scarlet French merinos
254—1 ditto ladies' and children's cloth and seal jackets
843—1 ditto 6-4 black alpacas
582—1 ditto super ditto
583—1 ditto ladies' white stays
584—1 ditto Hoyle's purple pads
585—1 ditto huckaback towels
586—1 ditto 6-4 dress materials
128—1 ditto bordered towels
1147—1 ditto 68 inch Wigan sheeting
1298—1 ditto 33 inch medium shirting
1299—1 ditto longcloths assorted
72—1 ditto roll shirtings, assorted colours
73—1 ditto wool turnovers
74—1 ditto fine rough browns
75—1 ditto black alpacas
76—1 bale imitation Welsh flannels
77—1 case 8-4 brown linen damasks
2—1 bale 10-4 witney blankets
1409—1 ditto 11-4 medium ditto
1072—1 case 6-4 all-wool plaids.
Terms, liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Tweed Trousers.
Ditto Brown Winceys.

THIS DAY.

Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-DAY,
CSB,
1348—1 case men's fancy tweed trousers, slightly damaged
343—1 ditto brown winceys, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Counterpanes.

On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY,
commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-DAY,
500 coloured counterpanes, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

THIS DAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
3 cases underclothing, consisting of
Ladies' chemises and night dresses
Girls' ditto ditto
Ditto drawers
Infants' shirts, nightgowns, and pinafores.
Terms at sale.

W. B. Black Broads
Black Does
Fancy ditto
6-4 Fancy Coatings
Bedford Cords
Felt Hats.

THIS DAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases woollens, as above
1 case felt hats.
Terms at sale.

Postponed on account of the goods not being landed.

Boots and Shoes.

Now landing ex Woolloomooloo and Sir John Lawrence.

Manufactured by
Jackson and Sons
Homan and Co.

TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, 2nd,
100 packages boots and shoes, now landing, from the above well-known makers.

POSTPONED to FRIDAY, June 28th, 1867.

Bohemian Glassware.
Being a very choice, new, and beautiful selection of Articles of vertu in Ceramic Art, worthy the particular attention of all classes of buyers.

To Fancy Warehousemen
China and Earthenware Buyers
Furnishing Upholsterers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 28th, 1867, at 11 o'clock,
Choice collection of Bohemian glassware, comprising
Vases, decorated in various styles and colours, quite new and unique
Cologne sets, various patterns and colours
Toilet caraffs and tumblers, ditto
Smoking sets, ditto
Card stands, beautiful designs, ditto
Bouquet vases, ditto
Vases in pairs, lilac and fawn.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, June 28, 1867.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sir John Lawrence, Fernie, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

WEBSTER'S EXTRA ALL-LONG FLAX CANVAS, NOS. 0 TO 6.

To Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 28, 1867 at 11,
One bale Webster's all-long flax canvas, Nos. 0 to 6,
Slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 28th, 1867.

Important Sale.

To Earthenware Dealers
Storekeepers
Shippers
Merchants
The Trade generally.

50 Packages
EARTHENWARE AND CHINA,
Selected by Mr. John Isaacs for this market, who has just returned to the colony.
Ex Light Brigade and Winona.

Comprising a most excellent assortment of goods, and which are now in demand.

Plates and Dishes, Chambers, Chamberware
Dinner Sets, Jugs, Cups and Saucers, Basins
China Tea Services, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 28th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
59 packages earthenware and china, comprising
EARTHENWARE.
Plates and dishes
Vegetable dishes
Dinner services
Toilet services
Blue printed chambers
White chambers
Printed bowls
Printed pie dishes
Jugs, in sets
Flowerpots
Toy tea cups and saucers.
CHINA.
Best blue figured china
China tea sets, in great variety
White and gold china, in sets and dozens
Glass cruets, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Mauritius Sugars,
280 Bags.
Java Sugars,
92 Bags.
Black Pepper,
156 Bags.
Finest Plantation Java Coffee,
57 Bags.

For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
☞ Without reserve.
280 bags Mauritius sugars, ration to crystals
92 ditto finest white Java crystals
156 ditto black pepper
57 ditto finest Java plantation coffee.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Provisions
Pearl Sago, &c.
Damaged and Sound.

Now landing ex Winona
Woolloomooloo
and other late arrivals.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Launceston Jams
Flour
Kingsford's Washing Crystals.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 cases Launceston assorted jams, each 6 dozen
9 cases Kingsford's washing crystals
18 bags Gamit and Co.'s flour, each 200 lbs.
2 ditto Albion Mills ditto, each 200 lbs.
5 ditto Walker and Co.'s ditto, each 200 lbs.
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese
Cheshire Cheese.

12 Cases.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
9 cases prime Cheshire cheese
3 ditto ditto North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

Oatmeal
Barcelona Nuts
Hemp Seed.
Now landing ex Winona.

To Merchants
Grocers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 barrels oatmeal, each 1 cwt.
20 ditto Barcelona nuts
5 ditto hemp seed.
Terms at sale.

Fish. Fish. Fish.

1-lb. and 2-lb. Herrings
1-lb. Cod Roes
1-lb. Ling Roes
2-lb. Ling.
14 Cases.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
6 cases 1-lb. fresh herrings, each 6 dozen
1 case 2-lb. ditto ditto, each 2 dozen
2 cases 2-lb. ling, each 2 dozen
3 ditto 1-lb. cod roes, each 6 dozen
2 ditto 1-lb. ling ditto, each 6 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Sugars,
17 Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Western Star, Taylor, master, from Mauritius.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Country Buyers.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Dangar, and Co. to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
17 bags Mauritius sugars, all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Wotherspoon's Confectionery
Joyce's Bottled Fruits
Prime Ling Fish.

To Confectioners
Grocers
Storekeepers.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 cases Wotherspoon's mixed lozenges, each 208 lbs., in 6 and 7 lb. tins
10 ditto ditto ditto, each 100 lbs., in 6 and 7 lb. bottles
5 ditto ditto Victoria lozenges, 1 lb. packets, each 224 lbs., in 16 and 14 lb. boxes
10 ditto ditto mixed comfits, 4 oz. packets, each 200 lbs., in 20 16-lb. boxes
10 ditto ditto assorted confectionery, each 10 dozen ½-lb. bottles
48 cases Joyce's bottled fruits, each 2 dozen, assorted
50 cases prime ling fish, each 112 lbs.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

By Order of the Executors of the late Mr. Alfred Toogood.
At the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

To Merchants, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Household Furniture and Effects, Cottage Piano
Dining and Coffee-room Furniture, Office Fittings
Billiard Table, Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues, and Tips, &c.
Billiard and Pin Pool Baskets, Bagatelle Balls, Marking Boards
Billiard, Pool, and Pyramid Rules; Spirit Levels, Hydrometers
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Table and Dessert Forks and Spoons
Tea, Mustard, Salt, and Egg Spoons; Sugar Tongs, Gravy Spoons, Sauce Ladles, &c.
50 sets Ivory-handled Table Knives, with Carvers, Steels
Cut-glass Chandeliers, Gasfittings, Globes, Chimneys
Bird Cages, Case of Saddles, Engravers' Wood
Beer Engines, Spirit Fountains, Spirit Flasks, Taps, &c.
2 Cases British plate Glass, Glass Cases, Show Cases
10 Casks of Publicans' Rummers, Wines, Champagne, and Nobbler Glasses
2 cases Havanah Cigars
Opium, Japan Trays
Navy Canvas, Coffin Furniture
Cases of Bird's Eyes
6 Coffee Grinding Machines, Guttapercha Hose
Pewter Measures, Tankards, Funnels
100 Dozen Dinner, Soup, Pudding, and Cheese Plates
Meat and Vegetable Dishes, Cups and Saucers
20 Cases Bottle Wax, Saltpetre, Soda
Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Jams, Curry Powder
Fruits, Olives, Garlic, Capers, Anchovies, Chutney
Corking and Bottling Machines, Sealing Wax, Capsule Corks, Spirit Measures, Bottleracks, Trestles, together with
A great variety of Sundry Merchandise, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Alfred Toogood, to sell by auction, at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets, on WEDNESDAY, July 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture and effects, comprising—
Dining tables, loo tables
Coffee and dining-room tables, seats and cushions, &c
Chimney-glasses, sofas, couches
Oil cloth, carpets, and hearth rugs
Washstands and toilet sets
Toilet tables and glasses, chest of drawers
Wood and iron single and double bedsteads
Hair mattress and bedding, &c.
Window cornices and drapery
Electro-plated ware, table cutlery
China, glass, and earthenware
Publicans' rummers, tumbler, and nobbler glasses
Billiard table, cloth, and cues
Billiard balls and furniture &c.
Case saddles, and several parcels of general merchandise, as above.
Terms cash.

FRIDAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Sale, by Order of the Executors of the late Mr. Alfred Toogood, at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

To Merchants, Private Families, Connoisseurs, and others.

Fine Old Port and Sherry Wine, 23 years in bottle.
Whisky, Gin, Old Tom, Hennessy's and other Brandies
Champagne, Claret, Arrack Punch
Ginger Wine, Cherry Brandy and Cordials
Bottled Ale and Porter
Marrian's Ale and Taylor's Porter, in bulk, &c.
Several boxes cigars

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Alfred Toogood to sell by auction, at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets, THIS DAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of valuable and rare old wines and spirits, comprising—
86 cases fine old port
7 ditto Lowndes' ditto ditto
7 ditto Page's ditto ditto
11 bins Offley's ditto ditto, 1844 and 1854
38 cases white sherry
30 ditto Amontillado ditto
5 bins Cousins's Amontillado ditto, 1854
5 ditto Heald's sherry, 1854
11 quarter-casks ditto six diamond ditto
1 octave ditto ditto ditto
3 hogsheads port wine
1 hogshead Roman punch
36 cases arrack ditto
25 cases claret
30 ditto champagne
30 ditto Marzetti's champagne cider
6 ditto ditto dark brandy
20 ditto Hennessy's pale ditto
39 ditto Clouzeau's ditto ditto
12 ditto JDKZ. gin
10 ditto Altona old tom
25 ditto Pim's ditto
4 ditto Scotch whisky
18 ditto cherry cordials
1 hogshead Martell's brandy
2 ditto R. W. Preston's rum
1 ditto ginger wine
3 ditto port wine
5 quarter-casks ditto
1 ditto vinegar
2 hogsheads Marrian's ale
2 ditto porter
7 casks Dawson's bottled stout
4 ditto White's ditto ditto
8 ditto Byass's ditto ditto
6 cases Scroggie's ditto ditto
3 ditto Bass's pale ale
Several cases assorted cordials, &c.
Also, the following certificates:—
1 hogshead and 2 quarter-casks Martell's dark brandy
25 cases geneva
130 ditto old tom
100 ditto pale brandy
400 half-cases geneva
11 puncheons punch
28 quarter-casks port wine
4 cases Hennessy's battle-axe brandy
1 ditto (ullage) ditto ditto ditto
3 hogsheads dark brandy
196 cases brandy
8 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
50 cases Burnet's old tom
8 hogsheads Preston's rum
24 ditto Hennessy's dark brandy
200 cases claret
20 cases brandy sherry
50 ditto absynthe
26 quarter-casks port wine.
Terms, cash.

Prime Cedar.

Ex Swordfish.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on an early day,
32,000 feet cedar.
Terms at sale.

Clearance Sale
at
Brown's Market Wharf.

SATURDAY, June 29th, at 12 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
Sundry lots of timber
Spars, weighing machine
Ropes, trucks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Mortgagee.

BURWOOD
DOONGALLA COTTAGE and GROUNDS,
a very pretty suburban Villa, with Orangery, Orchard, Vineyard, small Paddock, &c., well known as the property of Mr. ROW.

TITLE unquestionable. For full particulars apply to John Lawson, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt street.

TERMS at Sale.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th July,
That very choice suburban property,
DOONGALLA COTTAGE and GROUNDS.
The land comprises lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 29, and 30 of section 8 of the Cheltenham Estate, having extensive frontage to Lucas's Road, Victoria-street, and Cheltenham Road.
DOONGALLA COTTAGE is a weatherboard structure with shingled roof, nicely finished inside, and contains front verandah, drawing-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, library, large dining-room, kitchen, larder, laundry, woodhouse, &c.
There is a detached range of buildings (weatherboard and shingled), consisting of groom's room, hay room, 2 stall stable, coach-house, and cart shed; connected with which and built of slabs are covered milking bails, pigsty, &c. There is also an octagonal fowlhouse. The premises are ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH WATER by a large underground brick-built tank, capable of holding upwards of 6000 gallons. There is also a large pond in the garden.
THE GROUNDS have been laid out at considerable cost, and comprise small VINEYARD, ORANGERY, and ORCHARD in FULL BEARING, shrubbery; stable and poultry yards, with small paddock at the back.
The property is enclosed with paling fence, and bounded on three sides by streets or roads, and it is within
SEVEN MINUTES' WALK OF THE STATION.

☞ This is beyond all doubt one of
THE PRETTIEST SPOTS IN BURWOOD.
A large amount has been expended on the grounds, and there is
AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR A FAMILY
in the house, which is in very good order.
The aspect is good, and there is a
BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF HEN AND CHICKEN BAY
and the adjacent country from the front of the house. The auctioneer can recommend it to anyone requiring
A COMFORTABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

, Cards to view may be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 183, Pitt-street.

CHOICE SELECTIONS OF SMALL FARMS,
close to Parramatta,
Purchased at the Government Sale in January, 1865.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Francis Oakes.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
THIRTEEN suburban farms, close to Parramatta; five of them fronting the Toongabbee Creek, at its junction with the Parramatta River, within the boundary of the town, near the toll-bar on the Windsor Road. Eight of them have frontages to the Windsor Road, above and below Mr. Tamsett's orange orchard, on the opposite side of the main road.
LOT 1 contains 23 acres 1 rood, No. 5 A and D on the Government plan, directly opposite the junction of the Parramatta River with the Toongabbee Creek; bounded on the north partly by a Government reserve, and in part by a Government road. One of the boundary stones of the town is on this lot, three acres being within the town.
LOT 2, marked E on the Government plan, adjoins lot 1, being on the south side of it, having a frontage to the creek, and also to a road running into the Windsor Road. Contents, 20 acres 3 roods.
LOT 3 is bounded on the north by lot 2; contains 17 acres 3 roods; frontage to the creek and the road leading to the Windsor Road; marked F on the Government plan.
LOT 4 contains 11 acres 2 roods 34 perches, marked C in the Government plan. This lot is separated from the town boundary by a road joining the Windsor Road at the Broken Back Bridge, near the old Darling Mills, and is separated from the Windsor Road by allotment A. It is bounded on the south by a road, and also on the west by one leading from the Windsor Road.
LOT 5 fronts the Windsor Road between the bridge and Tamsett's, at the corner of road leading to the quarry branch of the Toongabbee Creek, contains 5 acres 3 roods 15 perches, marked FF No. 33, Government plan.
LOT 6 adjoins No. 5, fronts the Windsor Road, contains 6 acres 0 roods 3 perches, marked GG No. 34, Government plan.
LOT 7 adjoins lot 6, contains 9 acres 0 roods 13 perches, marked HH, No. 35, on Government plan, fronts the Windsor Road and also the creek.
LOT 8, marked No. 36 on the Government plan, contains 6 acres 1 rood 35 perches, adjoins lot 7, has frontages to the Windsor Road and creek; is bounded on the north by the reserve for a quarry.
LOT 9 is the third allotment above the quarry reserve and beyond Mr. Tamsett's house; is bounded by the Windsor Road; contains 16 acres 3 roods, marked No. 40 on the Government plan.
[illegible] lot described.
LOT 11 contains 9 acres 0 roods 20 perches, No. NN 42 on the Government plan.
LOT 12, adjoining lot eleven, contains 9 acres 28 perches, marked OO No. 43, on the Government plan.
Observe that lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 have frontages to the Windsor Road and also to the Toongabbee Creek, which forms a natural boundary on the western sides.
LOT 13 is shown on another plan published by the Government in 1861, as part of the old Parramatta Domain, and is thereon numbered 145, containing 29 acres, separated on the east from the reserve for a model farm, by a road and Mr. Amos's property; on the west it is bounded by the farm of Mr. John Staff; on the north it is separated from property belonging to Mr. J. Pye by a road leading to the Windsor Road; and on the south it is bounded by a road from Toongabbee Creek to the Windsor Road.
These farms were selected as suitable for orchards, some being on the high ground to ensure good drainage, others were chosen from their sheltered positions and supply of fresh water—all but three being bounded by the creek.
The orchard opposite most of them shows how favourable the soil and situation are for the production of oranges and other fruits.
Titles.—Grants of each separate lot from the Crown by purchase.
Terms at sale.

Cattle Sale at Picton.

MR. T. BURRETT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, July 4th, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Hilder's Yards, Picton,
About 100 head of cattle, consisting of—
Springing cows, and heifers
Milking cows, and
A few head of young cattle.
These are very quiet, well-bred cattle, and in first-rate condition.
Terms at sale.

To Squatters, Capitalists, and others.

Important and Positive Sale by Auction of a First-class Fattening Run, within four days' stage of the Mudgee Market and six of Maitland, known as the Widden Station, lately occupied by John Lee, Esq., of Bylong, situated in the vicinity of Bylong and the Goulburn River, and containing 6915 acres, 2555 of which are purchased.

This compact little run is securely fenced, and has long been famous for its fattening qualities, being capable, at the lowest estimate of carrying from 500 to 600 head of cattle. Throughout the late drought it has been abundantly supplied with both grass and water, and consists principally of fine alluvial flats, with creek frontage. For the last three months the Mudgee market has been almost wholly supplied with very prime cattle from the runs of the Messrs. Macdonald, Thompson, and Davis, all being in the immediate vicinity of Widden, and being so convenient to the markets, adds considerably to the value of runs in this neighbourhood.

CROSSING and COX have received instructions from A. Tindale, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Courthouse Hotel, Mudgee, on Saturday, the 6th July proximo, at noon,
The celebrated and well-known fattening run Widden, as above.
Terms at sale.

N.B.—Intending purchasers wishing to inspect the run can do so by application to the proprietor, A. Tindale, Esq., at Barregin.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 27th, 1867.
THE QUEEN v. HENSLEY.

ON TUESDAY next, July 2nd, 1867, on the premises occupied by the defendant, corner of William and Crown streets, Woolloomooloo, and known as the Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the above writ be previously satisfied),
The stock-in-trade of a licensed victualler, consisting of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c.; the defendant's interest in the lease, license, and good-will of the said premises; also household furniture and effects, horse, saddle and bridle, &c.
Terms, cash.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

Sydney to Parramatta, Penrith, Richmond, Mittagong, and Intermediate Stations.

Stations: Sydney, Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood, Homebush, Haslem Creek, Parramatta Junction, Parramatta Junction, Parramatta, Blacktown, Rooty Hill, South Creek, Penrith, Blacktown, Riverstone, Mulgrave, Windsor, Richmond, Fairfield, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Menangle, Picton, Mittagong.

[illegible]

UP TRAINS.

Mittagong, Richmond, Penrith, Parramatta, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney.

Stations: Mittagong, Picton, Menangle, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Fairfield, Richmond, Windsor, Mulgrave, Riverstone, Blacktown, Penrith, South Creek, Rooty Hill, Blacktown, Parramatta, Parramatta Junction, Parramatta Junction, Haslem Creek, Homebush, Burwood, Ashfield, Petersham, Newtown, Sydney.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Sydney to Burwood and Intermediate Stations: Sydney, Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood.

Burwood to Sydney and Intermediate Stations: Burwood, Ashfield, Petersham, Newtown, Sydney.

[illegible]

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap fares of [illegible] per mile will be issued from all stations to Sydney, and from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s. by the up train leaving Menangle at 7.7 a.m., Richmond at 7.0 a.m., and Penrith at 7.45 a.m., and available for return by the train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m.; and from Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 6.15 p.m.

Trains marked thus * will stop at Burwood to pick up and set down passengers only.

Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Trains to and from Mittagong will stop at Russell's [illegible], Bulli, to set down and pick up passengers if required.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers.			Goods	Sunday Passengers.	
Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 55	7 47	3 52
East Maitland Arrive	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland Depart	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland Arrive	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland Depart	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland Arrive	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland Depart	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland Arrive	8 45	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland Depart	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 23	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.
PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland Arrive	8 25		12 47		2 33	4 30	
West Maitland		8 35		12 47	2 40		4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth Arrive	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

Trains leave—	Goods a.m.	Goods p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	3 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	3 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland Arrive	11 42		8 25		4 30	
West Maitland		3 5		8 35		4 40
East Maitland	11 30	3 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 35
Morpeth Arrive	11 40	3 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MICHAEL GALLAGHER are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Son, BERNARD FRANCIS; to move from his residence Glebe-street, Glebe, on SATURDAY, at half past 2 o'clock. J. and E. HANSLOW, Undertakers, 22, Glebe Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES MURPHY are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son THOMAS; to move from his residence, Prince-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at Three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 51, and 72, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. LEWIS MAHON are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved Son, JOHN JOSEPH; the procession to move from his parents' residence, 58, Parramatta-street, near the Domain, THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 28th, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. GEORGE HILL, Undertaker, 86, William street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Office—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
FIRE AND LIFE Insurances on liberal terms.
Annual income exceeding £160,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE jun., Secretary for New South Wales and Queensland, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established in 1821.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES about EIGHTY MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT EXCEEDS EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN SYDNEY.
PERMANENT RATES on FIRST CLASS PROPERTY at LOW PREMIUMS.
Proprietors of Private Dwelling houses will meet with the most liberal treatment at SPECIAL RATES.
Policies issued at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 341, George-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £800,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, upwards of £330,000.
The Directors of the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY are prepared to grant insurances against FIRE upon FIRST CLASS PROPERTY at the lowest rates of premium.
New South Wales Branch Office, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney.
10th June, 1867.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £250,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Marine risks taken to all parts of the world at lowest current rates.
HARRIS and LAURIE, Agents for Sydney.
13, Macquarie-place.

[illegible]—30, Moorgate-street, London. Founded A.D. 1843.
Central Office for Australia—26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William M'Arthur, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Churchill, Esq.

Thomas Bell, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham	William Merry, Esq.
	William Mewburn, Esq.
Adam Bealey, Esq., M.D.	Jonathan S. Pidgeon, Esq.
Walter Griffith, Esq.	Joseph Thackray, Esq.
Thomas Holmes, Esq.	George F. Urling, Esq.
Francis Lycett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex	John Vanner, Esq.
	Joseph M. Ware, Esq.
John J. Lidgett, Esq.	

Secretary—Jesse Hobson, Esq., F.S.S.
The following figures show the position of the Star, from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable offices in which to make family provision:—
Total policies issued, 16,700.

Annual income	£146 684 15 9
Total claims paid	484 588 14 8
Bonuses distributed	239 804 11 4
Reserve, or assurance, fund	685 651 3 4

The directors have opened a central office for Australia in 26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. James Copeland (of the firm of M'Arthur, Sherrard, and Copeland), to whom all applications for agencies, &c., must be made.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office, NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
Persons effecting Policies with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY have the guarantee of an Accumulated and Invested Fund amounting to £400,000, and an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.
And its business being conducted on the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided periodically among them.
BONUS PERIOD.
Policies issued by the Society during the current year, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.
By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1867.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Last Week but One of the Engagement of Madame CELESTE.
THIS EVENING, Friday, June 28th, the Last Night of THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME.
Ernest de La Garde / Zambaro ... Madame Celeste.
The Last Night of THE ABBE DE VAUDREUIL, Or THE COURT OF LOUIS XV, Paris, 1854. Ménage of a Parisian Bachelor.
The Chevalier de Rohan / The Abbe de Vaudreuil / The Chevalier de Vaubin / The Marquis de St. Pris ... Madame Celeste.
On SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, precisely in the same manner as first introduced to a London public by Madame Celeste, the celebrated Adelphi drama of THE GREEN BUSHES.
Doors open at 7; to commence at half-past 7.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.
A GRAND CONCERT,
under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG, will take place in the MASONIC HALL, York-street, TO MORROW, SATURDAY, June 29th, under the management of the Committee of the Saturday Half-Holiday Association.
PATRON: His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
PRESIDENT: His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, K.C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Lord Bishop of Sydney	Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.
Colonel Richardson	John Thompson, Esq.
Rev. A. B. Davis	S. A. Joseph, Esq.
R. Peel Raymond, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Lang
Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A.	W. C. Windeyer, Esq.
David Jones, Esq.	Rev. W. Kelynack
M. Metcalfe, Esq.	Thomas S. Mort, Esq.
Henry Dangar, Esq.	William Farmer, Esq.
Hon. Henry Parkes, M.L.A.	Henry Prince, Esq.
Rev. John Graham	W. Hanson, Esq.
M. H. Stephen, Esq.	The Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney.
Rev. Dr. Forrest	
John Fairfax, Esq.	

The PROCEEDS to be devoted to aid the SUFFERERS by the recent DISASTROUS FLOODS.
The following ARTISTES have very KINDLY given their services GRATUITOUSLY, viz.,

Mrs. Cordner	Mr. E. H. Cobley
Miss Rebecca Jones	Mr. T. Hellyer
Miss Stenner	Mr. A. Anderson, R.A.M.
Mr. Cordner	Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Mr. Hodge	Mr. Ackland
Mr. W. C. Rayner	Mr. Swinson

and a powerful ORCHESTRA.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Andante and Finale—"Symphony in C .... Mozart. Orchestra.
2. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far" .... Reichardt. Mr. ACKLAND.
3. Song—"The Ocean King" .... Allen. Gentleman Amateur.
4. Fantasia—Pianoforte Grande. Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON, R.A.M.
5. Ballad—"By the Sad Sea Waves" .... Benedict. Mrs. CORDNER.
6. Song—"Will O' the Wisp" .... Cherry. Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
7. Solo—Clarionette. Mr. SEBASTIAN HODGE.
8. Ballad—"Truth in Absence" .... Blockley. Mr. T. HELLYER.
9. Duet—"Under the Hawthorne" .... Glover. Mrs. CORDNER and Miss JONES.
PART II.
1. Overture—"William Tell" .... Rossini. Orchestra.
2. Song—"Sunny Days" .... Mr. RAYNER.
3. Song—"Should he upbraid" .... Sir H. Bishop. Miss STENNER.
4. Fantasia—Harp. Mr. EDWIN H. COBLEY.
5. Song—"The Old Musketeer" (cornet obligato) ...... Mr. SWINSON.
6. Duet—"Army and Navy" .... Glover. Messrs. FAIRFAX and HELLYER.
7. Song .... Miss R. JONES.
8. Song—"Speak Gently" .... Composed and sung by Mr. RAYNER.
9. Trio—"Time on Old Time" .... (Maritana). Mrs. CORDNER, Messrs. FAIRFAX and HELLYER.
Conductors—Mr. W. J. CORDNER, and Mr. E. H. COBLEY.
Tickets—4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. May be obtained of Messrs. Anderson and Son, Elvy and Co., and Reading and Wellbank, George-street.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Concert to commence at half-past 2 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 5 o'clock.
Entrance to "specially reserved," and "reserved" seats, York-street.
Body of hall and gallery, Clarence-street.

A GRAND CONCERT in aid of THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND, will be given at the VICTORIA THEATRE, Pitt street (which has been kindly granted for the occasion by J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A.) on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st July, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG and Lady YOUNG, Colonel Waddy and the Officers of the 50th Regiment, Sir Alfred and Lady Stephen, Mr. Justice Faucett,

Hon. James Martin	Hon. Henry Parkes
R. M. Isaacs	Geoffrey Eagar
Joseph Docker	J. B. Wilson
James Byrnes	A. Campbell, M.L.C.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a committee to assist the promoters of the concert to carry out their object:—
The Right Worshipful the Mayor, CHAS. MOORE, [illegible]

W. [illegible]	Maurice Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
W. Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.	
James Hart, Esq., M.L.A.	J. Sutherland, Esq., M.L.A.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A.	J. H. Neale, Esq., M.L.A.
G. Thornton, Esq., M.L.A.	R. Stewart, Esq., M.L.A.
Alderman Oatley	Alderman Bradford
Kippax	Steel
Butler	Small
Caraher	Chapman
Woods	Murphy
Macintosh	Kidman
Alderman Speer.	
Rev. R. Mansfield	Rev. A. B. Davis
Montague Levey, Esq., J.P.	G. Rattray, Esq., J.P.
A. M. Brown, Esq., M.D.	Robert Forster, Esq.
Captain John Reddie, R.N.R.	John Hourigan, Esq.

Treasurer—J. A. Robinson, Esq.
Secretary—John Foster, Esq.
The Concert is given by the Sydney Glee Union, consisting of Mdelle. Reiloff, Miss James, Mr. G. F. Jackson, and Mr. G. F. Beaumont, assisted by Mrs. Cordner. The Band of the 50th Regiment (by the kind permission of Colonel Waddy and the Officers of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, The German Glee Club Concordia, Herr Carl Schmitt, and Messrs. Sebastian Hodge, T. Hellyer, A. Fairfax, J. W. Hall, H. Harper, and J. Levison, all of whom have kindly given their services for the occasion.
Conductors—Mr. G. F. Beaumont, Herr Gassner, and Herr Sussmilch.
Tickets—Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Upper Circle, 1s.—may be had from his Worship the Mayor, the members of the committee, and the various music warehouses in the city; and from Mr. J. W. Hall, 370, George-street, opposite Wynyard street; Mr. G. F. Jackson, 74, King-street; Mr. Sandon, George-street; Mr. Cole, George-street and King street; Mr. W. Maddock, George-street; and Mr. W. R. Piddington.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.
EXCURSION TO ATHOL GARDENS, BRADLEY'S HEAD, TO MORROW, Saturday, under the patronage of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Charles Moore, Esq., and the Floods Relief Fund Committee, the proceeds to be devoted to aid the sufferers by the recent floods. Mr. W. CLARK solicits the patronage of his friends and the public on this occasion. Steamer will leave the North Shore Ferry, Circular Quay, foot of Phillip-street, at 9 a.m., and every hour during the day. Return tickets, 2s each; children under 12 years half-price.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.—The CONCERT advertised to take place This (Friday) Evening, at the Glebe, in aid of the above object, is unavoidably POSTPONED until further notice.

PROFESSOR SELWYN AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. LADIES' NIGHT TO NIGHT.

ALEXANDRA HALL, York-street.
TO-NIGHT, LAST APPEARANCE in Sydney but ONE of PABLO FANQUE and TROUPE.
Admission, 1s and 2s. See bills.
Dancing as usual after 10 p.m. N.B.—No extra charge.
On SATURDAY, 29th instant an immense Bill. PABLO FANQUE'S BENEFIT, and Last Appearance in Sydney.

ADMIRAL PINZON'S SHERRY WINE, pure, unmixed, and direct from the estate of the grower, Admiral Pinzon, who has appointed the undersigned sole agents in Sydney for this celebrated wine.
The brand, "Jerez" over "Almirante Pinzon" is on every cask, and it can be obtained only from the Agents.
The first shipment has just arrived per Sir John Lawrence, and will be landed in a few days.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.
List of Prices for this Week.
Brooks's and Clark's cotton, 200 yards, 1s 6d dozen
Ribbons, velvets—the cheapest list in the trade
Crochet boxes, 1s per dozen boxes; new hats
Photographic slides, 2s 6d per dozen, new subjects
Ladies' stays 1s 6½d; scarlet merino stays 1s 11½d
New colours in fringes 6½d per yard, worth 2s
Winseys 4½d, checked 6½d, checked alpaca 6½d
Checked camlets 2s 11½d, scarlet petersham 1s 9d
Velvet pile covers 16s 9d, grey melton cloth 3s 6d
Great bargains in toilet, terry, and marcella quilts
Best quality French delaines 1s 0½d, all colours
French merinoes 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6½d, best quality
All-wool 6 inch furniture fringe 6½d, worth 1s 0½d
Ladies' linen collars and cuffs 6½d, 1s 0½d, very cheap
New trimmings, in braids, buttons, and ornaments
36-inch longcloths 6½d, 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 12½d, bargains
New long shawls, scarlet, grey, white, 21s, worth 45s
Coloured silk velvets 1s 11½d, worth 7s 6d.

BARGAINS IN DRAPERY.
JAMES CLARK, 614, Brickfield-hill,
would call especial attention to his large and commodious premises, built by himself for an extensive and increasing trade, the departments being well stocked with cheap drapery purchased at auction for cash.
36-inch white long cloth, 6½d, 7½d, 8½d
36-inch stout grey calico, 7½d, 8½d, 9½d
72-inch white sheeting, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d
72-inch grey sheeting, 1s 4d, 1s 9d, 2s
Blankets, per pair, 8s 11d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d
Brown hollands, 7½d, 8½d, 9½d
Good prints, fast colours, 6½d, 7½d
Flannel, all wool, 12½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6d
Crimean shirting, all wool, 1s 6d, 1s 9d
Ladies' fine white hose, 6d per pair
White counterpanes, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d
Ladies coloured French coutille stays, 2s 61
Ladies' white ditto, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d
French delaines, in all colours, 12½d
Checked wincey tweeds, 5½d, 7½d
Plain brown wincey, 6½d, 7½d, 8½d
Mixed alpacas, 7½d
6-4 French twills, extra quality, 1s 4d
French merinos, all colours, 1s 11d
Crinolines covered in stripes and scarlet, 2s 11d, 3s 11d
Beautiful check silks, 2s 11d per yard
White satin ribbons, 36 yards for 9d
Very heavy tweed trousers, 6s 6d
Very heavy mole trousers, 5s 9d
Boys' and Youths' mole trousers, 2s 11d
Wholesale buyers liberally dealt with.

THE CITY HOSIERY AND GLOVE WAREHOUSE, 338, George-street.
FEAPES and SHAW have recently opened a case of first-choice Ladies' and Gentlemen's JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, in all the new shades of drab, fawn, cuir, tan, new browns, &c., which have been so scarce for a long time in the Sydney market. Also,
New FANCY GLOVES, with cuff and double button; black kid DRIVING GLOVES, stitched with colours; new ladies' buckles, vulcanite chains, gentlemen's sleeve links, collar studs, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS in one, the most convenient thing for travelling
Gentlemen's CRIMEAN SHIRTS, of the very best quality, 12s 6d each, 3 for 35s
Gentlemen's SILK-MIXED CRIMEANS, 9s 6d each, or 3 for 27s
Warm WINTER HOSIERY, for gentlemen, of the very best description
UNDERSHIRTS and PANTS, in lambswool, merino, angola, and silk
Gentlemen's WHITE SHIRTS, to fasten back or front—French, Cambridge, or Eton cuffs, 40s the half-dozen
Nicoll's Tweed Showerproof OVERCOAT, 30s each
Gentlemen's SCARFS, a new and choice lot of these goods, just received by the mail.
FEAPES and SHAW, The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street.

BERLIN HOUSE and CENTRAL GLASS SHADE DEPOT.
Mrs. WILLIAM READING has much pleasure in announcing the receipt of the undermentioned goods ex Woolloomooloo and Sir John Lawrence, to which she would invite the special attention of ladies in town and country.
Black, white, and coloured berlin wool
Fleecy and leviathan wool
Stamped and traced embroidery
Berlin needlework, in great variety
New designs in diaphanie
Fancy cotton and silk braids for braiding, crochet, and embroidery
Beads, canvas, cottons, &c., &c.
92 and 94, Market street East.

TO VOYAGERS PER PANAMA MAIL.—Solid leather and basil trunks and portmanteaus
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk and gauze hosiery
Gentlemen's superior alpaca and fine wool lounging jackets
Silk and cambric pajamas
Silk and cambric handkerchiefs ready for use
Ten-colour russia and deerskin boots and shoes
Light sun umbrellas, paragon and Nagasaki frames
Genuine eau-de-cologne, toilet and aromatic vinegars, &c.
S. H. LEWIS, the French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-st.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George street, opposite the Fruit Market, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s, unrivalled in the colony; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

TO STRAW HAT MAKERS.—Straw and Tuscan plait for SALE. HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Wynyard-square, late Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.

GARIBALDI HATS.—Ladies', young ladies', and children's hats. Two more cases just opened at P. MOLLET'S, 91, South Head Road.

MATTRESSES cleaned, aired, and re-made by steam in large open yard, with Con's patent American carding and fanning machine, for driving away dust, &c. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

BAZAAR.—Save 25 per cent. and take your choice, at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, George street.

JUST Unpacked, Children's Money-boxes, Work-boxes and papeteries, &c.

MOROCCO LEATHER.—Just landed ex Dartmouth, Morocco, Maroon, Purple and Blue, in most splendid condition. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, best quality, 10s 6d and 12s 6d per pair. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street, late Brush and Mac Donnell.

POTATOES.—The cargoes Pilot and Swallow, from the River Leon, Circular Head, now landing. Corn, 1s 9d, barley 2s 6d per bushel. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Comfort to all.—Sudden change of temperature, too liberal diet, and exposure are constantly producing disease, which would be altogether avoided by a few doses of these purifying pills, which act most kindly on the stomach, liver, and bowels. Sold at 244 Strand, London, and at all druggists.

BATH CHAIR.—A superior one for SALE. Apply to Miss LOVE, Concord.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, for the immediate production of beef tea, soups, and gravies. F. E. SLOPER, Wholesale Agent, Woolloomooloo.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.—Sold in cases at 11s. To be had at 112, Elizabeth-street North.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North.—Painless teeth extraction. Artificial teeth on gold or pink vulcanite. Charges moderate. Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for the TOOTHACHE. Also Liquid Anodyne Cement for stopping tender teeth. Dental Surgery, Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt street North.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

WILCOX and GIBBS' CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.—The large and increasing sales of this machine entitle it to the high position it has attained. It will do all kinds of fancy and embroidery work; also hem, fell, gather, bind, braid, tuck, and quilt, and without alteration of tension will sew from ONE thickness of the finest cambric to THIRTY thicknesses of shirting.
Every machine guaranteed for twelve months.
B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, about 800 Sides Brown Harness and Bridle LEATHERS. J. WILSON, Broughton Creek Tannery.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth CALL of two shillings and sixpence per share has been made on the preferential shares in this company, payable on the 20th June next, to the credit of the Company, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney.
F. MACAULIFFE, Secretary.
20th May, 1867.

PARIS.—HALL FOR THE SALE of LEATHER.—Established under Municipal Authority.—To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weights, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Depots for consignments, and for buying and selling (without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c.
Advances from 60 to 75 per cent. made on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted.
For further information, and for transport of goods, address to the Administration of the Halle aux Cuirs, Rue Censier, Paris.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milch COW, with calf a few days old. Apply to Mr. WATSON, Midlothian Villa, Elizabeth-street South.

FOR SALE, a SAFETY, HORSE, and HARNESS. 67, Ultimo-street.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and Harness of every description for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS, £30 lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 6 first-class buggy HORSES, any trial. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, double and single seated BUGGIES, cheap. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-st. South.

FOR SALE, a first-class HORSE, Dogcart, and Harness, cheap. H. WOOLFE, Butcher, Elizabeth st.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB, quite new, a gift. Apply 13, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—A lady's Riding HORSE, perfectly quiet and in capital condition. Apply to the coachman at Mr. HUGHES'S, Albion House.

QUIET PONY for SALE, with saddle, &c., complete. B. FLASHETT RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a light DRAY. Apply Australian Eating House, Parramatta-st., opp. Newtown Road.

BUGGIES for SALE.—The largest and finest assortment of American and Colonial manufactured BUGGIES, single and double-seated tops and no tops, now on view at W. HOLT'S Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-st.

DRIVING PHAETON for SALE, light, and in good order, £15; Express Waggon, in good condition, price £15; also, Second-hand Buggies, at all prices. W. HOLT, Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE or HIRE, a neat BROUGHAM, price £40. Apply 750, George street South.

FOR SALE, or to be LET, on easy terms, that large Grazing and Agricultural Estate known as CULLEN BULLEN, near Bowenfels, situate within a few miles of the Railway. A large portion is under cultivation. Apply to Mr. A. H. M'CULLOCH, Solicitor, King-street, Sydney.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—For SALE, by private contract, a beautiful ESTATE, in the Shoalhaven district, consisting of 295 acres, more or less.
On the property is erected a substantial well-built gentleman's residence, containing eleven rooms, on a stone foundation, and fourteen inch brick walls; verandah, nine feet wide on three sides, with suitable farm buildings, overseer's house, and a well planned dairy.
The farm is subdivided into several paddocks, conveniently watered by creeks, nearly all cleared, the principal portion grassed down and in crop.
Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 8 per cent., for any term of years as may be agreed on. The property is within six miles of the steamers' wharf, on the Main Southern Road.
Capitalists will do well to give this desirable and snug property their consideration.
Application to be made to BERNARD BROWN, Auctioneer, &c., Shoalhaven. June 17th.

A LADY would give Morning TUITION in return for board. Beta Beta, HERALD Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED Governess from England desires an Engagement. L. H. M., Bligh-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT, WANTED. 796, George street South.

A HOME is offered to a respectable GIRL, handy at the needle and useful. 90, Forbes street.

A WIDOW Lady wishes to join a Lady in renting a House near town. F. Pierce, William street.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, with first-class honors, is open to ENGAGEMENT to visit Schools or Families, as Classical, Mathematical, or English Master. References to Rev. S. C. Kent. Address A. B., Post-office, Newtown.

BRICKLAYER wanted, to build a KITCHEN—labour only. Giles, butcher, Hunter-street.

FERRETS.—WANTED to purchase two males and eight females. Apply by letter, stating price, J. Steadman, at J. Morgan's, shipping butcher, Williamstown, Victoria.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for town and country. Apply 211, Macquarie-street.

GROOM wanted, able to milk and make himself generally useful; good references required. Apply this day between 10 and 11, to Mr. S. Lyons, Union Club.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady competent to give finishing lessons in music, French, &c., wishes a Daily ENGAGEMENT, or Pupils for Music. Salary no object. C., Mrs. Abbott's, South Head Road.

MEDICAL, NEWTOWN.—Wanted, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for the Good Samaritan Division of the Sons of Temperance. Tenders may be sent to Mr. Thomas Short, Newtown Road, on or before July 10th.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, I.O.O.F.M.U.—REQUIRED, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, for the Odd Fellows' Medical Institute. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. Hinchey, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets, or at the Institute, of Charles Langford, Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—In consequence of the resignation of ISAAC AARON, Esq., the services of a duly qualified Medical man are required for the South District of Sydney (including Balmain). Candidates for this appointment are requested to forward their diplomas and credentials, under cover, addressed to the Honorary Secretary by 10 a.m. of MONDAY next, the 30th instant. Further particulars to be ascertained on application to the Superintendent.
John R. Manning, Hon. Secretary.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders wanted, job in Double Bay. E. O'Brien, house and estate agent, 334, George-st.

TO FENCERS and CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned requires from five to seven miles of two-rail FENCING put up. Will give jobs by the mile, or the whole piece if done within six months. The line is over ironbark ridges, where the timber is magnificent. £50 a mile given for splitting and putting up, or £10 a mile additional for drawing. JOSEPH PAGE, Ramornie, Clarence River.

TO FAMILIES and SQUATTERS.—A LADY capable of imparting a sound English Education, with French, Music, and Drawing, is desirous of opening an Establishment for the instruction of Young Ladies in any district in the Country where such an establishment would be required. The highest references given. Address Education, Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH for the Country. Apply on board the Esther, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a strong LAD. 264, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 51, William-street.

WANTED an IMPROVER to the Millinery. Apply after 10 o'clock. 159, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Sewing MACHINE; state maker and price. D., 38, Windmill street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply to Mr. Collins, Railway Offices, Phillip street.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, a CHILD to dry nurse. Mrs Thomas, 1, Samuel-st., off Campbell-st.

WANTED an APPRENTICE to the Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Apply, J. Penson, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED by a young Man, EMPLOYMENT on a sheep Station; can keep books. H.K., HERALD.

WANTED, to purchase some upstanding Saddle and Harness HORSES. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a small ROOM in the City, with use of kitchen. Address, O. K., Post Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. William Newcombe, 86, Botany-street.

WANTED, a clean respectable Girl, as general servant. Mrs. Etheredge, Mer mera, Balmain. Cook's Ferry.

WANTED, a MAN to work in a garden. Apply to J. T. Manson, Homebush.

WANTED, respectable young Woman as NEEDLEWOMAN, &c. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, one unfurnished ROOM, and use of Sitting Room, in good position. Address E. C., HERALD.

WANTED, a Syke's HYDROMETER, complete; state price. John Hurst and Co., Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a Commercial MASTER, especially for writing and bookkeeping. Apply X., Post Office.

WANTED, a WETNURSE to take out a baby. Apply 422, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Toogood, No. 5, Grime's buildings.

WANTED, a young MAN, to join advertiser to proceed to the diggings; must have horse. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, in a small family. 2, Palestine-place, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, to SELL Wheeler and Wilson's SEWING-MACHINE, nearly new. 498, Bourke-st., S. H.

WANTED, a PLUMBER, or Galvanised Iron Worker. W. Moorhouse, 88, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, who can milk and be useful. Mr. Irwin, Erskineville-lane, Newtown.

WANTED, by an English person, SITUATION, as House-keeper, or general Servant. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; Scotch or English. 13, Margaret-place.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply this day, 246, Pitt-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED to be known.—The cheapest house in Sydney is S. Bennett's, 59, King-street West.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman (Protestant), a Situation as Cook. Cook, Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Wynyard House, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Picton Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, Greek and Latin LESSONS, stating terms per hour. Beta, 113, King-street [illegible]

WANTED, a GIRL to make herself generally useful. Reference required. Bush Tavern, Park and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED to SELL freehold LAND, near Ashfield Station, at 4s per foot frontage. Apply Mr. Godfrey, 91, Elizabeth-street, opposite Wentworth-place.

WANTED, by a thorough servant, a Situation in Petersham, Newtown, or Ashfield. E.A., Mrs. Pawsey's, Pitt-street.

WANTED.—A Licensed Auctioneer is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Salesman and Clerk. G. G., Post Office.

WANTED, TENDERS to pull down and rebuild brick wall. Apply within a week at Regentville Factory, Penrith.

WANTED a GIRL, aged 13 years, to assist in the nursery and make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. Brindley, corner of Foveaux and Crown streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a gentleman, BED and SITTING ROOMS, with partial board. House must command view of harbour. Address, stating terms and full particulars, to Faust, HERALD Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a first-class Mercantile Clerk; highest references; security if required. Address J. Se. J., Clarendon Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough NEEDLEWOMAN, must understand dressmaking, and accustomed to the care of children, house and parlour maid; also a butler. Apply to Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt street.

WANTED, a Lady as HOUSEKEEPER in a large family, none need apply who cannot give references of the highest respectability. Apply by letter or personally, to Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in the Suburbs of Sydney, a genteel Cottage RESIDENCE, containing about 4 good rooms, with kitchen and servant's room. Address B. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young Man as Storekeeper or Porter; has good references. Also, a Situation required by an experienced Sheep Overseer, either on a station or to travel with stock. Wanted, a Classical and Mathematical private TUTOR; also, a VISITING GOVERNESS. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt street.

WANTED, an ACTUARY, for the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Letters of application to be addressed to the Board of Directors, at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, enclosing testimonials and stating qualifications and experience. Information relative to the duties of the office can be obtained on application to Alexander J. Ralston, secretary.
Sydney, 22nd June.

A DRAWING-ROOM, with bedrooms, vacant. Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, 13, Jamison-street.

A LARGE front OFFICE to LET, at 143, Pitt-street.

A COMFORTABLE private RESIDENCE to LET, moderate; possession immediately, at 143, Pitt-st.

APARTMENTS, vacant, with board, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE and Apartments. Mrs. Rowett, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William street.

A VACANCY for a gentleman, or lady and gentleman. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

A PRETTY MARINE RESIDENCE, Furnished, easy of access, and near the City, containing 8 rooms and kitchen.
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for families and gentlemen. Park House, 27, Park-street. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elters, 274 and 276, Castlereagh-st., near Park-street. Terms moderate.

BEDROOM, for a single gentleman, with breakfast, 10s per week. Apply J. Davis, 9, Market street West.

CHELSEA-STREET, Surry Hills.—A genteel RESIDENCE to LET, in thorough repair. T. T. Smith.

EATING-HOUSE to LET, excellent opportunity. Particulars apply to E. Holloway, 325, Wynyard-lane.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with board, or partial board, if required. 18, Bridge-st. Terms moderate.

FRANKLIN Place, Glebe, a COTTAGE of 6 rooms, and stabling. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

GLEBE ROAD.—A desirable RESIDENCE, to LET, in good repair. T. T. Smith.

LARGE OFFICE, first floor, facing George-street, No. 324; rent very low, if wished divided.

ORCHARD and Vineyard to LET, at Ryde, with dwelling-house, paddock, &c. 203, Clarence-street.

OFFICES to LET, the first floor of 277, George street, opposite Hunter-street.

PUBLIC HOUSE to LET, Old Inishilliner, York-street, near Barrack-street. Apply H. Nolan.

SUPERIOR Private APARTMENTS, for a Lady; no other lodgers. Apartments, A. Z., HERALD Office.

STORE to LET, in New Pitt-street, presently occupied by Messrs. Fergusson and Webb. Apply to J. F. Hilly, 138, Pitt-street.

TO MACHINISTS.—Singer's MACHINE let on hire by day or week, at Mrs. Stroud's, 30, Riley-st. North.

TO LET, SAW-MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst street. Apply to J. Wearne, Anchor Mills.

TO LET, No. 2, Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, every convenience. W. Thurlow, 175, Pitt-st.

TO LET, CAROLINE COTTAGE, 345, Castlereagh street. W. Merrett, 235, Pitt-street.

TO LET, OFFICES occupied by Thomas Daws, auctioneer. B. B. Hebblewhite, 432, George-street.

TO LET, 177, Premier-terrace, William street, seven rooms and kitchen, in thorough repair. Apply No. 178.

TO LET, SHOP in George-street. Apply at D. Buist and Son's, 235, George-street.

TO LET, Randwick, OBSERVATORY HOUSE, opposite the church. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a 6-roomed city HOUSE; taxes and water rate free. W. B. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET, PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Lower George-street. Apply S. Gleadall, Mort's-buildings.

TO LET, in Phillip-street and Wentworth-place, several two-roomed HOUSES. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, Unfurnished APARTMENTS. Apply 144, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Rent moderate.

TO LET, a small SHOP, on the north side of Park-street, near George-street. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 49, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply C. Kidman, 158, S. H. Road.

TO LET, a SHOP, 141, King-street.

TWO ROOMS to LET, Furnished. 345, Elizabeth-street South, near Goulburn street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in William-street—shop fitted up for business. James Weir.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Milson's Point, North Shore, occupied by J. Dibbs, Esq. Apply Dind's Hotel.

TO LET. No. 1, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, 6 rooms. Inquire 208, William-st., or 278, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on Monday next, that delightfully situated HOUSE, 13, Catherine-terrace, Stanley street, Hyde Park, 7 small rooms, &c. Challener, King-street.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP and DWELLING, corner of Forbes and Woolloomooloo streets. Apply 130, Forbes-street.

TO LET, 1st July, Bank-street, Chippendale, near Wesleyan Church, Family RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, &c., at present occupied by Mr. Morris. T. Abbott, builder, 156, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, at Camperdown, CHESTER LODGE; the house contains 8 rooms, with kitchen, pantry attached; also stables, &c., run for a horse or cow. Apply J. B. Jones, Camperdown.

TO LET, PARKHAM LODGE, containing 8 rooms, and 2 kitchens with Russell's stoves; storeroom, laundry, with copper and oven; detached cottage, coach-house and stabling for five horses; large garden, orchard and paddock. J. Wetherill, 235, Pitt-street.

TO LET, several very superior HOTELS and PUBLIC-HOUSES; and the lease, for three or seven years, of the SHOP and PREMISES next door to the Bull's Head, George-street, will be sold by auction, on SATURDAY, 29th June, if not let before. Mr. A. Layard, Jamison-st.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 8s to 15s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
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Two lines, and under	One shilling.
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Six lines, ditto	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
_ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5s. each insertion.
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